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EC752F
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p. 2-

May 1959
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The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-196

In this issue:
Butter and Margarine Consumption Trends
Market for Food Fats in Public Schools

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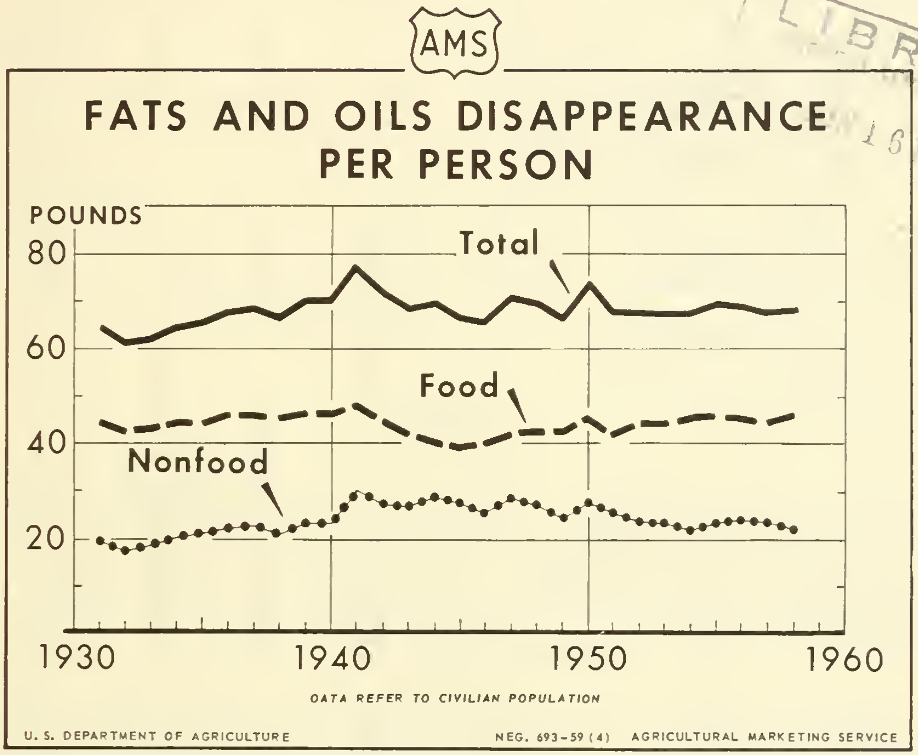

FATS AND OILS DISAPPEARANCE PER PERSON

DATA REFER TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 693-59 (4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total domestic disappearance of fats and oils per person has been relatively stable in recent years, averaging around 68 pounds. This rate continued in 1958 as a sharp expansion in food uses more than offset reduction in nonfood uses. In the food category, increases from 1957 to 1958 were registered for shortening, margarine, direct use of lard, and salad and cooking oils, etc. Butter use remained the same. In the nonfood category, sharp reductions during 1958 in drying oil uses and soap more than offset increases in other industrial products.

Published bimonthly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale prices per pound for fats and oils at selected markets

Item	April		1959		
	1957	1958	Feb.	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	60.4	58.6	58.9	58.9	58.9
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	59.0	57.3	57.6	57.5	57.3
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	28.1	27.6	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	23.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N. Y.	21.5	20.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	14.3	14.2	19.3	19.8	20.2
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports 1/	15.3	15.1	20.9	20.8	20.9
Coconut oil, refined, drums, L. C. L., New York 1/	21.0	21.6	26.0	26.0	26.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	11.6	10.2	9.2	9.0	9.0
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.5	14.2	11.3	11.3	11.8
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York 2/	20.4	17.9	15.0	15.0	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.2	13.9	11.0	10.9	11.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	13.1	13.6	10.8	10.8	11.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	13.0	13.3	10.7	10.7	11.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 3/	15.4	15.8	13.1	13.0	13.3
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	19.7	20.5	16.0	16.0	16.8
Degras, common, barrels, New York	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	15.0	15.0	17.8	18.0	18.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7	6.7
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.2
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	12.8	11.6	8.5	8.4	8.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	14.3	12.6	9.3	9.8	10.1
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	16.4	13.7	13.4	13.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.7	14.0	12.8	12.8	12.6
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.1	15.5	14.3	14.3	14.1
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.1	17.6	16.3	16.3	16.1
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	24.5
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.3	7.5
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.5	10.2
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	18.8	18.0	19.5	20.4	21.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	18.1	18.1	16.8	16.6	16.6
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	13.0	15.2	14.0	13.8	13.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	46.7	32.7	29.3	29.9	30.9
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 4/	15.3	14.5	13.6	11.5	12.2
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.8	17.4	12.0	12.2	13.2
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	20.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.3
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	18.8	16.0	13.6	13.5	13.5
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, f.o.b., West Coast	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.8	15.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Shortening, Containing Animal Fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	30.2	30.4	26.1	26.0	25.8
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	23.2	21.2	19.1	18.8	18.8
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	12.4	11.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
Soybean oil, refined tanks, New York	15.1	13.9	11.5	11.6	11.5
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	18.8	17.0	14.5	14.5	14.5
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	14.6	13.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	17.2	17.2	14.2	13.5	13.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	11.8	11.8	7.7	8.1	8.7
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, f.o.b. Chicago	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.9
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.1	7.8	6.9	7.1	6.9
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	23.8	22.8	22.6	23.3	24.5
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.2	21.2	21.1	21.8	23.0
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	22.0	21.0	20.8	21.2	22.0

1/ Three-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1960.

2/ Prior to April 1958, reported as drums.

3/ Near-by futures.

4/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the nanufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 26, 1959

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SUMMARY

Production of food fats during October 1958-March 1959--the first half of the current marketing year--was 11 percent greater than a year earlier. The gain mainly reflected a sharp increase in soybean oil. Output in the second half of the season will remain well above last year's production as more vegetable oils and lard are produced. Little change is expected in output of butter.

Domestic disappearance of food fats during the first 6 months of the present marketing year was at a record level and up about 5 percent from a year ago. Growth in population accounted for part of the rise but disappearance per person was also higher. The sharpest increase in disappearance took place in shortening, though margarine, direct use of lard, and salad and cooking oils also were up. The use of butter was about the same. As usual, some seasonal reduction is likely in April-September.

Exports of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) in October-March were about 9 percent above last year, as more soybeans, edible oils and lard were shipped. Exports during the second half of the marketing year, as well as the total for 1958-59, are expected to rise sharply above a year ago. They may set a new record of around 3.2 billion pounds, compared with 2.6 billion pounds last year. The gain will reflect a heavy pickup in shipments of edible oils, both under P. L. 480 and as commercial exports of soybeans.

Because production of food fats during the first 6 months of the current season was greater than total disappearance, their stocks on April 1 were above last year. More of each major edible oil and lard was on hand. Soybean stocks also were up. Combined food fat-soybean stocks will also be larger than a year earlier next October 1.

The year's probable total exports include an estimate of 1.4 to 1.5 billion pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils, compared with 1.0 billion last year. They would be 20 percent over the previous record set in 1956-57. Around 70-75 percent of the edible oil shipments this year will move under the P. L. 480 program. The oil equivalent of the estimated 100 million bushels of soybeans to be shipped abroad during the year, 1,100 million pounds, is above the 85 million bushels, 939 million pounds, a year earlier. Lard exports and shipments probably will total about 525 million pounds, up around 75 million pounds from last year.

Heavy outward movement of soybeans and edible oils this season is being encouraged by sharply reduced availabilities of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines and Indonesia, short crops of sunflower seed and cottonseed in Argentina, and smaller exports of Chinese oils and oilseeds to free world countries Furthermore, stocks of fats and oils in Western Europe were reduced in 1958. Large quantities will need to be imported if the consumption level is to be maintained.

If production, exports and domestic disappearance turn out as expected, stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils on October 1, 1959 will be in the neighborhood of 475 million pounds, up slightly from a year earlier. Stocks of lard on the same date probably will be around 100 million pounds, up about 50 million from last year's low level. Carryover stocks of soybeans are expected to be around 65 million bushels, compared with 21 million a year earlier. Thus total stocks, including the oil equivalent of soybeans, on October 1, 1959 will be above the previous year. These prospects indicate that prices of most edible oils and lard during June-September 1959 will continue to average below the same months of 1958.

Soybean prices to farmers over the next few months probably will average a little above the 1958 loan rate of $2.09 per bushel until new crop beans become available. The outlook for soybean prices mainly reflects the minimum CCC sales price, previously announced, which is the support plus 5 cents per bushel plus carrying charges of 1.5 cents per month, or fraction of a month, beginning June 1, 1959. CCC likely will acquire around 75 million bushels of 1958 crop soybeans when loans mature May 31. To the extent that the reseal program is utilized, CCC takeover will be reduced by like amounts. Some of CCC soybeans will move into trade channels during the summer.

Crushings of soybeans for oil and meal probably will set a new record of about 400 million bushels this season, compared with 354 million last season. Exports are likely to reach a new peak of at least 100 million bushels, up more than 15 million from 1957-58. This would leave a carryover on October October 1, 1959 of approximately 65 million bushels, 45 million above a year earlier. A carryover of this size would not be particularly burdensome--it would be less than the requirements of two months' crush at current levels. Virtually all of the carryover of old crop beans likely will be held by CCC.

Lard output (including farm) in the current marketing year is now forecast at 2,725 million pounds, up around 275 million pounds from the previous year. Hog slaughter is running well ahead of last year, and average weight per hog and lard yields are heavier. Slaughter during June-September 1959 is expected to total about 12-15 percent more than last year. Lard prices over the next several months are likely to continue somewhat lower than last year. The lower price for lard favors increased use in the manufacture of shortening.

Flaxseed prices to farmers have been stable just under the loan level of $2.78 per bushel since September 1958, varying between $2.56-$2.60 per bushel. This was nearly 40 cents below September-April 1957-58. Linseed oil prices were also steady but linseed meal prices moved up sharply in this period. The 1958 flaxseed crop was much larger than market outlets, whereas the 1957 crop was short. CCC acquired about 15 million bushels of the 1958 crop.

Commercial crushings of flaxseed during the current season probably wil will total around 23 million bushels. In addition some will be crushed under CCC toll operations. Linseed oil prices this spring and summer probably will continue well below last year even though demand for drying oils may be a little better than last year. CCC toll crushing will increase the availability of linseed meal, and this could exert downward pressure on prices.

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases during October-March 1958-59 was 5 percent more than the previous year. Output for the entire marketing year is forecast at 2,850 million pounds, 100 million above 1957-58. Domestic takings have been trailing slightly behind last year and exports are up 8 percent. Total disappearance was not enough to offset the higher output, and stocks have increased. Prices of inedible tallow have generally moved downward so far this marketing year; in mid-May they were 10 percent below a year ago.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Record Soybean Crushings to Continue; Prices Expected to Average a Bit Above Support

Soybean crushings in October-April 1958-59 totaled 243 million bushels, 36 million more than last year (table 2). Crushings for the marketing year probably will reach a new high of about 400 million bushels, compared with 354 million last year. This would require an average crush of about 31.5 million bushels per month during May-September 1959, compared with 34.7 million per month so far this season. A season's crush of this size would produce about 4.2 billion pounds of crude soybean oil compared with 3.8 billion in 1957-58, and about 9.4 million tons of soybean meal, approximately 1.1 million above last year. Record crushings are encouraged by the strong domestic demand for high-protein feeds, together with high takings of edible oils domestically and abroad.

Soybean crushings usually hold up fairly well through May, before tapering off seasonally. Some seasonal decrease is likely this year but the crush will continue larger than any previous year. A relatively low conversion ratio, likely during most of the remainder of the 1958-59 season, would tend to hold down the crush. A slight increase in soybean prices, and slightly lower prices for soybean meal, are reflected in the conversion ratio. There may not be much incentive to carry over large stocks of soybeans and soybean oil and meal. This might retard the crush, especially toward the end of the season. With the 1959 soybean price support 24 cents a bushel under the 1958 rate and if another large crop is in sight this fall, commercial inventories will tend to be minimized. Another factor that will influence crushings is CCC sales policy with respect to its inventory on and after October 1, 1959, expiration date for present sales policy.

Under stimulus of record exports and crushings, farm prices of soybeans have edged up gradually this season, from a low of $1.89 per bushel in November to $2.10 in April, averaging $2.00 per bushel or about 8 cents below the same months a year earlier. Until new crop beans become available, prices to farmers over the next few months probably will average a bit above the loan rate of $2.09 per bushel, mainly reflecting CCC sales policy to sell beans at support plus 5 cents per bushel plus carrying charges of 1.5 cents per month, or fraction of a month, beginning June 1. CCC likely will acquire around 75 million bushels of 1958 crop beans when loans mature May 31. CCC takeover will be reduced by the quantities of soybeans resealed. Some of CCC beans will move into trade channels during the summer.

Soybean Exports at Record Level; Carryover Next October 1 Now Forecast at 65 Million Bushels

Soybean exports, which have moved at a record clip so far this season, may reach a new peak of at least 100 million bushels for the entire year, up more than 15 million from 1957-58. From October 1958 through mid-May about 75 million bushels (based in part on inspection data) were shipped out, compared with 62 million a year earlier. Principal takers continue to be Western Europe, Japan and Canada; in these countries there is strong demand for the bean protein as well as bean oil. Availability of large supplies of soybeans at low prices this season is encouraging a heavy outward movement. Supplies from foreign soybean producing areas are relatively limited, while world demand continues strong. Sharp reduction in availabilities of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines and Indonesia also give impetus to our soybean exports.

Table 2.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1952-59

Item	Year beginning October							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply								
Stocks, Oct. 1	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	2/65
Production	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	483.7	574.4	
Total Supply	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	493.6	595.5	
Disposition								
Seed, Feed and Residual	26.0	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	33.2	30	
October-April:								
Crushings	145.7	139.0	146.0	174.2	192.8	206.2	243	
Exports	23.1	34.7	42.7	51.2	59.8	59.2	70	
May 1, Supply Remaining	107.6	80.5	130.8	128.9	158.6	195.0	252	
May-September:								
Crushings	88.7	74.2	103.0	108.9	123.2	147.6	157	
Exports	8.8	5.0	17.9	16.3	25.6	26.3	30	
Season Totals								
Crushings	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	316.0	353.8	400	
Exports	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	85.5	100	
Ending Stocks	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	21.1	65	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price Per Bushel								
Support	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85
Received by Farmers	2.72	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	3/2.00	

1/ October-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Preliminary.

Based on our estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1959 would rise to around 65 million bushels, 45 million above a year earlier. Though the carryover estimated would represent about 11 percent of the huge 1958 crop, it would still be only enough beans to supply about two months' crush at current rates. Virtually all of the carryover of old crop beans will be held by CCC, except for reseal beans.

Demand for Bean Oil Continues Strong; P.L. 480 Boosting Edible Oil Exports

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-March 1958-59 (March data are the latest available) was 1,677 million pounds compared with 1,524 million a year earlier. The increase is equivalent to about 14 million bushels of soybeans. Consumption in shortening increased nearly 25 percent, use in margarine 9 percent. The strong demand for food fats and oils to date is expected to continue throughout the season.

Exports of soybean oil in October-March 1958-59 totaled 313 million pounds, nearly 42 percent more than the 221 million pounds a year ago. The increase is equivalent to about 9 million bushels of soybeans. A sharp further increase is expected in the last 6 months of the current marketing year, under the stimulus of P. L. 480 shipments--the 1958-59 total may be between 1.0 and 1.1 billion pounds.

Cottonseed oil exports in October-March 1958-59 totaled 95 million pounds, compared with 180 million a year earlier. A sharp pickup is expected during April-September 1959 and the total for the entire marketing year may be about 400 million pounds, up 150 million from a year earlier. The probable increase would reflect CCC export sales mainly to Western Germany of its cottonseed oil acquired under the 1958 support program.

Thus it appears that exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in 1958-59 probably will total between 1.4 to 1.5 billion pounds, compared with 1.0 billion last year and the record 1.2 billion in 1956-57. About 70-75 percent of the edible oil shipments this year will move under the P.L. 480 program--about the same as the percentage for October-March.

Purchase authorizations for the current marketing year under P.L. 480 covering a record 1,080 million pounds had been issued to 13 countries as of mid-May 1959. Of this, 170 million pounds was authorized before October 1, 1958 and about 910 million pounds were issued after that date. Further quantities are expected to be programmed. The final level of exports will be partly determined by the portion of the 1958-59 program oil that is shipped before October 1, 1959.

About 720 million pounds of edible oils remained to be shipped under P.L. 480 as of mid-May. Most of this oil is likely to move before September 30, as this is the deadline for delivery according to purchase authorization so far issued.

Table 3.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1952-59 1/

Item	Year beginning October							
							Forecast*	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1								
Soybeans--oil equivalent 2/	36	109	14	108	41	109	231	700
Butter	111	323	489	295	90	145	146	105
Lard	143	42	50	75	123	69	48	100
Cottonseed oil	393	1,016	896	361	254	146	154	3/155
Soybean oil	194	174	127	179	227	286	281	3/330
Others 4/	39	33	45	51	66	49	54	3/70
Total	880	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	3/683	3/760
Imports	45	61	91	57	49	68	65	
Production								
Butter	1,578	1,648	1,536	1,571	1,541	1,523	1,475	
Lard	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,851	2,624	2,434	2,725	
Cottonseed oil 5/	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,629	1,418	1,550	
Soybean oil	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,143	3,431	3,800	4.250	
Other 4/ 5/	539	669	572	667	709	662	725	
Total fats and oils	9,001	9,021	9,105	10,125	9,934	9,837	10,725	
Soybean exports-oil equiv.	320	436	666	741	937	939	1,100	
Total	9,321	9,457	9,771	10,866	10,872	10,776	11,825	
Total supply	10,246	11,107	11,470	11,885	11,681	11,538	12,575	
Exports 6/								
Butter	14	45	190	240	18	36	15	
Lard	515	456	587	719	590	459	525	
Cottonseed oil 5/	55	402	716	617	427	250	400	
Soybean oil	93	71	50	556	807	804	1,050	
Others 4/ 5/	39	119	33	50	62	19	50	
Adjustment 7/	74	117	124	52	61	85	100	
Total fats and oils	790	1,209	1,699	2,234	1,965	1,653	2,140	
Soybeans--oil equivalent	320	436	666	741	937	939	1,100	
Total exports	1,110	1,645	2,365	2,975	2,903	2,592	3.240	
Domestic use								
Butter	1,352	1,438	1,540	1,536	1,469	1,488	1,500	
Lard 8/	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,066	2,049	2,007	2,150	
Cottonseed oil	1,162	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,310	1,193	1,150	
Soybean oil	2,462	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,150	
Others 4/	550	598	622	659	713	703	725	
Adjustment 7/	-74	-117	-124	-52	-61	-85	-100	
Total 8/	7,563	7,843	8,149	8,132	8,044	8,357	8,575	
Total use for food 9/	7,219	7,541	7,836	7,861	7,898	8,161	8,300	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	
Other	36.9	37.7	38.3	37.8	37.7	38.5	38.5	
Total (fat content)	43.7	44.9	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.4	45.4	

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Not included in total stocks. 3/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 4/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn olive and sesame oils. 5/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 7/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 8/ Adjusted for extimated changes in stocks on farm. 9/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

*Except for stocks on October 1, 1958.

The heavy outward movement of soybeans and edible oils this season is encouraged by sharply reduced availabilities of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines and Indonesia, short crops of sunflower seed and cottonseed in Argentina, and smaller exports of Chinese oils and oilseeds to free world countries. Furthermore, stocks of fats and oils in Western Europe were reduced in 1958 and it appears that large quantities will need to be imported if the consumption level is to be maintained.

Soybean Oil Prices Drift Lower; Prices to Continue Below Last Year

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) so far this season have declined about 1.0 cent per pound, from 10.4 cents in November to 9.3 cents in February. Prices have since remained at about the February level, averaging nearly 2.0 cents below last year and the lowest since the spring of 1941.

Bean oil prices during the rest of the marketing year probably will continue below last year in spite of record disappearance, reflecting large supplies of soybeans, soybean oil and competitive food fats. Soybean oil prices for the entire 1958-59 marketing year likely will average around 1.5 cents per pound below the 10.8 cents in 1957-58. Sharply reduced supplies of cottonseed oil and lard helped to maintain bean oil prices in 1957-58.

Cottonseed Crushing Season Nearing Completion; Oil Output Down Seasonally

Cottonseed production for 1958 is now placed at 4,798,000 tons, compared with 4,609,000 tons in 1957. The average price received by farmers during the crop year was $43.80 per ton, with total output valued at $210 million. This compared with $51.10 per ton and a value of $235 million in 1957.

Last fall, farm prices for cottonseed in the Southwest dropped below support, and CCC took over about 530,000 tons of seed. The oil delivered to the Corporation from the seed consisted of approximately 117 million pounds of crude oil and 57 million pounds of refined oil. All of this cotton oil has been sold for export, mostly to Western Germany.

Cottonseed crushings for the 1958-59 marketing season are estimated at 4,500,000 tons and oil output at 1,525 million pounds, each about 6 percent more than the previous season. Most of the remainder of the crop will be used on farms as seed and feed, though a little will be exported. Cottonseed crushings in August-April 1958-59 totaled 4,197,802 tons, and crude oil out- output 1,428 million pounds.

Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills on May 1, 1959 totaled 405,500 tons compared with 515,526 tons a year earlier. Cottonseed crushings and oil output are tapering off seasonally as the marketing year nears completion.

Many crushers had a short operating season because the output of cottonseed was relatively small. Some oil mills switched over to crushing soybeans to utilize their facilities more fully.

Domestic Use of Cotton Oil Up This Season; Prices May Average Near Last Year

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-March 1958-59 was 920 million pounds compared with 864 million the previous season. Use in the manufacture of margarine was down but this reduction was more than offset by increased usage in shortening and salad and cooking oils. Although cotton oil exports so far this season have been lagging, some pickup over last year is in prospect.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) in August-March 1958-59 drifted downward from 11.8 cents per pound to 10.9 cents, averaging 11.2 cents for the period. Prices have strengthened since March--in mid-May they were 12.6 cents per pound, about 1.3 cents below the May 1958 price. The recent increase probably reflects the reduced supplies of 1958 crop cotton oil and prospective P.L. 480 exports to Turkey, Pakistan and South America. Cotton oil prices during the summer are expected to average near last year's level or possibly a little higher. Prices next fall likely will be lower if the 1959 crop increases as much as now expected.

Cottonseed production in 1959 is expected to increase sharply because most of the 5 million acres placed in the Soil Bank in 1958 will be back in production. In addition, cotton farmers who held 16 percent of the national allotment chose the plan that allows a 40 percent increase in acreage and lower support. Unless an unfavorable growing season results in yields below average, cottonseed production will be the largest since 1953.

Lard Prices to Continue Below Last Year; Exports Are Up

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) during January-April 1959 were relatively stable, averaging about 8.5 cents per pound, nearly 3 cents less than a year ago. Prices started to move up a bit in late April but by mid-May were 8.3 cents per pound, 3.4 cents below last year. Lard prices this marketing year have been under the pressure of increased output, and some buildup in stocks has taken place. As output continues above last year, lard prices during June-September 1959 are expected to average around 3 to 4 cents lower than the 12.0 cents per pound a year earlier.

Commercial production of lard in October-April 1958-59 was 8 percent more than last year. Hog slaughter in the same period was a little higher than last year and average weight per hog and lard yields were heavier. Lard stocks rose because increases in domestic use and exports were not enough to compensate for the greater output. Stocks on April 1, 1959, at 132 million

Table 4.- Commercial hog slaughter, lard yield and production 1946-58

Year beginning October	Hog slaughter: Number	Hog slaughter: Average live weight	Yield of lard per: Hog slaughtered	Yield of lard per: 100 pounds	Lard production 1/
	Thousand	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds
1946	60,862	250	32.2	12.9	1,963
1947	60,514	245	31.2	12.7	1,887
1948	62,600	245	33.7	13.8	2,112
1949	68,876	239	33.4	14.0	2,301
1950	74,546	241	33.6	13.9	2,506
1951	78,027	237	33.8	14.2	2,634
1952	70,470	235	32.1	13.7	2,262
1953	63,420	238	32.0	13.4	2,028
1954	70,818	239	33.4	14.0	2,363
1955	80,510	233	32.7	14.1	2,632
1956	74,234	233	32.7	14.0	2,426
1957 2/	71,183	234	31.6	13.5	2,246
1958 3/	78,200	235	32.3	13.7	2,525

1/ Excludes estimate for farm lard.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast.

Table 5.---Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1956-58

Oilseed cake and meal	Supply: Stocks (Oct. 1) 1/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Distribution: Feed	Distribution: Other uses 2/	Distribution: Exports	Distribution: Stocks (Sept. 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1956-57								
Soybean	111	7,510	3/	7,621	7,093	30	443	55
Cottonseed	141	2,294	55	2,490	2,220	30	30	210
Linseed	12	576	3	591	484	---	43	64
Peanut	2	63	---	65	47	---	15	3
Copra	1	113	67	181	180	---	0	1
Total	267	10,556	125	10,948	10,024	60	531	333
1957-58 4/								
Soybean	55	8,284	1	8,340	7,962	30	300	48
Cottonseed	210	1,922	72	2,204	2,096	30	7	71
Linseed	64	435	8	507	467	---	14	26
Peanut	3	45	---	48	44	---	2	2
Copra	1	119	68	188	187	---	---	1
Total	333	10,805	149	11,287	10,756	60	323	148
1958-59 5/								
Soybean	48	9,400	---	9,448	8,900			
Cottonseed	71	2,200	125	2,396	2,200			
Linseed	26	500	10	536	485			
Peanut	2	75	---	77	75			
Copra	1	100	30	131	130			
Total	148	12,275	165	12,588	11,790			

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast except for stocks on October 1, 1958.

pounds, were about 55 percent above the same date last year. Prices were depressed well below prices of the edible oils. Slaughter during June-September 1959 is expected to total about 12-15 percent more than last year. Lard output for the entire 1958-59 marketing year, including farm, is now forecast at 2,725 million pounds, up around 275 million pounds from the previous year (table 4).

Exports and shipments of lard during October-March 1958-59 totaled 284 million pounds, compared with 255 million for the first six months of the previous marketing year. Improvement has been coming about mainly as a result of lower prices due to larger domestic supplies. In addition, U. S. lard marketings in Cuba, our most important single customer, have been returning to normal. Total exports and shipments for the entire marketing year probably will be around 525 million pounds, compared with 459 million in 1957-58.

Domestic use of lard (excluding farm) in the first half of the current marketing year was 931 million pounds, about the same as the year before. The consumption of lard in shortening was slightly less, but a substantial increase over last year is expected during the remainder of the marketing year, mainly because of the relatively low level of lard prices compared with prices of competitive edible oils.

Heavy Feeding and Exports of Oilseed Meals

The total supply of oilseed cakes and meal for the first 6 months of the 1958-59 feeding year was 14 percent above 1957-58. Beginning stocks were smaller but production increased sharply. Imports were up somewhat. Feeding of oilseed meal was 15 percent greater than last year and exports rose 53 percent, leaving April 1 stocks 26 percent less than a year earlier.

Larger supplies of meal are also in prospect during the last half of the feeding year; this increase over the last half of 1957-58 is expected to be less pronounced than the increase during the first half. Production of oilseed meal for the entire 1958-59 feeding year is expected to total a record 12.3 million tons. Of this, 6.8 million tons were produced in the first 6 months, leaving prospective production of 5.5 million for April-September. This would be somewhat above the 5.0 million tons produced in that period last year. A total of about 11.8 million tons is expected to be fed during the entire year, about 1.0 million more than last year (table 5).

Prices of oilseed meals in the first 6 months of the current feeding year averaged 16 percent above a year earlier, reflecting increased demand from livestock and poultry producers and continued heavy production of commercial feeds. Prices of a number of these feeds have been declining in recent months, and in mid-May were somewhat below a year earlier. Prices of these feeds during the next few months will probably continue below the same period in 1958 when they reached the highest level in recent years. The prices of linseed and copra meal in mid-May remained much higher than a year earlier, but soybean, cottonseed and peanut meals were lower.

Domestic demand for oilseed meal in June-September is expected to continue strong. Poultry requirements are expected to be up somewhat and a larger number of hogs will be raised and fed along with a slight rise in the feeding rate of protein per animal unit. Prices of livestock and livestock products, however, are expected to average somewhat lower and feeding ratios will not be as high as last year. Whether exports continue at the high rate of the first 6 months will be an important factor in determining meal prices.

Tallow and Grease Output Up 5 Percent; Prices To Continue Below Last Year

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-March 1958-59 was nearly 1,500 million pounds, 5 percent more than the first 6 months of the 1957-58 marketing year. Total disappearance held at about last year's level and the increase went mainly into stocks--on April 1, 1959, stocks were about 23 percent above the same date last year.

Tallow and grease output during April-September 1959 probably will also be up from last year, and the 1958-59 marketing year total may be around 2,850 million pounds, 100 million more than last year.

Exports during October-March 1958-59 totaled 605 million pounds, compared with 562 million last year. Tallow and grease shipments likely will continue above the year-earlier rate and may total around 1,175 million for the entire 1958-59 marketing year. These are among the lowest priced fats moving in world trade. Lower prices this year are encouraging large exports.

Use of inedible tallow in soap continues to slip. Consumption in soap during October-March 1958-59 was 377 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier. Use in fatty acids rose to 169 million pounds, 26 percent above the previous year. These consumption trends probably will continue during the last six months of the 1958-59 marketing year, and total domestic use may be around 1,650 million pounds or about the same as last year. Domestic consumption has been comparatively stable in recent years.

Based on our estimates of production and disappearance, stocks on October 1, 1959 would rise about 10 percent above the relatively small carryover of 230 million pounds last year.

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, tank cars, Chicago) declined from 7.6 cents per pound in October 1958 to 6.5 cents in April 1959, averaging 7.1 cents, compared with 7.7 cents a year earlier. Prices in mid-May at 6.6 cents per pound were 0.8 cents under May last year. Current prospects indicate that inedible tallow prices during June-September probably will average 0.5 to 1.0 cents lower than the 7.5 cents per pound a year earlier as hog slaughter continues above and cattle slaughter about as large as last year.

Flaxseed Supplies Abundant; CCC Begins Toll Crushing

The 1958 flaxseed crop was much larger than market outlets at support prices and CCC acquired over one-third of the output, reflecting the surplus situation.

Farm prices of 1958 crop flaxseed have been stable just under the loan level of $2.78 per bushel since September 1958, varying between $2.56-$2.60. This was nearly 40 cents below September-April 1957-58, when prices reflected the expectionally small 1957 crop.

The total supply of flaxseed in the 1958-59 marketing year which began last July 1 is placed at 48 million bushels, about 3 million more than a year earlier. This supply included stocks of nearly 9 million bushels, about 11 million less than the previous year. But the 1958 flaxseed crop of 39.5 million bushels was nearly 14 million above the unusually small crop of 1957.

Farmers placed 15 million bushels of 1958 crop flaxseed under support and most of this was acquired by CCC on March 31 when loans and purchase agreements matured.

Commercial crushings of flaxseed during 1958-59 probably will total around 23 million bushels and exports about 7 million. Some addition to crushings of flaxseed over the next few months is likely due to CCC toll operations.

Crushing and exports estimates indicate that carryover stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1959 will be around 13 million bushels. The lower support price for 1959 crop flaxseed will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring. Therefore, a major part of the carryover stocks will be in the hands of CCC. Stocks will be mostly in the form of flaxseed, but may include some linseed oil.

CCC recently announced a toll crushing program for flaxseed acquired from the 1958 crop to help relieve the tight grain storage situation in the Northern Great Plains. Under the program, processors purchase CCC flaxseed at the support price of $3.09 per bushel for grade No. 1 at Minneapolis or Duluth. Processors submit competitive bids offering CCC linseed oil based on 20 pounds of oil per bushel of flaxseed crushed. Processors retain the linseed meal as part of the toll crush fee.

Linseed Oil Prices to Continue Below Last Year; 1959 Crop Flaxseed Prices May Be Lower

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) declined from 13.7 cents per pound in July 1958, the beginning of the 1958-59 marketing year, to 12.6 cents in January. Prices since January have been relatively stable and in mid-May were 12.5 cents per pound, 1.3 cents below May 1958. Because of heavy supplies, linseed oil prices in late spring and summer probably will continue well below last year even though demand for drying oils may be a little better than last year.

Linseed oil continues to be the major drying oil used in protective coatings though its use has been declining in recent years, reflecting competition from other vegetable oils and from nonagricultural products. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-March 1958-59 totaled 322 million pounds, compared with 313 million last season. The domestic use of linseed oil for the entire 1958-59 season is expected to total around 450 million pounds, up slightly from a year earlier. Exports of linseed oil this season have been negligible.

Paint output in 1959 is expected to set a new record, somewhat above the 600 million gallons estimated for 1958, but the use of fats and oils in their manufacture may not share in the increase because of the continuing shift to nonfat materials. An upturn in industrial production (durable goods), increases in construction and housing starts along with a high level of redecoration, maintenance, and improvement by home-owners and industry are favorable factors in the outlook for paint this year.

The outlook for linseed meal prices over the next several months is relatively more favorable than for oil due to the small supply in face of continuing strong demand for high protein feeds. Linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) rose sharply from about $50 per ton last fall to a peak of $76 in January, then slipped a little, but in mid-May were still $70 per ton, about $15 above May 1958. Prices this spring and summer probably will continue to reflect increases in livestock numbers along with liberal feeding of beef and dairy cattle. However, CCC toll crushing may increase the supply of meal, which would exert downward pressure on prices.

Flaxseed farmers' intentions in early spring were to plant 3.7 million acres, a decrease of 8 percent from last year's planted acreage and the smallest acreage since 1952. Average yields on this acreage would result in a crop about equal to probable domestic requirements, and prices to farmers would likely average near the support level.

The 1959 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.38 per bushel, down 40 cents, or 14 percent, from the 1958 level. In terms of parity, support is equal to 60 percent compared with 65 percent a year earlier. As in previous years, support for 1959 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Copra and Coconut Oil Prices Probably Will Continue Sharply Above Last Year

Copra prices (c.i.f., Pacific Coast) have risen precipitously from about $151 per short ton in the summer of 1957 to a peak of $270 in mid-May this year, about $84 or 45 percent above May 1958. Coconut oil prices (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) have similarly risen, advancing from about 11.2 cents per pound in the summer of 1957 to 20.8 in mid-May. Coconut oil prices tend to vary with world production and exportable supplies, as demand is relatively inflexible.

Prices are expected to remain at these high levels through most of 1959, mainly owing to sharply reduced export availabilities from the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya. Current prospects indicate that output in these countries may not recover from drought damage until late this year or early 1960. Furthermore, stocks of coconut oil in the U. S. and Europe are likely to continue relatively low for some time.

Domestic use of coconut oil during October-March 1958-59 totaled 294 million pounds, compared with 320 million a year earlier. Use of coconut oil in both the food and nonfood categories was off slightly. Domestic consumption of coconut oil during April-September 1959 may continue a little below last year because of the relatively high price to which coconut oil has climbed in relation to competing fats and oils.

Domestic use of coconut oil in recent years has increased because of larger quantities being consumed in bakery and confectionery goods, fatty acids and glycerine. The uptrend in these uses more than offset the drop in soap (see FOS-195, table 22). However, the use of coconut oil in soap, after falling sharply about 10 years ago, has drifted downward more slowing during the last 7 or 8 years. There seems to be a basic demand for coconut oil in soap for its high lathering properties. Consumption of coconut oil increased in calendar year 1958 in the face of rising prices because of the lack of suitable domestic oil substitutes for this high lauric acid oil in food and nonfood products.

The Philippine Republic continues to be virtually the only supplier of copra and coconut oil in the U. S., because this exporter enjoys the advantage of a 2-cent processing tax. In recent years, the trend has been toward imports of larger quantities of coconut oil and of generally declining copra.

A shortage of rainfall in the first 5 months of 1958 and the last quarter, as well as smaller exports in the first quarter of 1959, point up the possibility that Philippine production this year is not likely to exceed the drought-stricken crop of 1958.

CCC Acquires 14 Percent of 1958 Peanut Crop; Consumption Edges Up; Large Carryover in Prospect

The 1958 peanut crop, largest since 1950, was substantially above requirements for food and farm uses. Growers placed about 265 million pounds of farmers stock peanuts under support and most of this was acquired by CCC. In addition, the CCC has acquired about 75 million pounds of peanuts, kernel basis, from shellers under the No. 2 program. The No. 2 program provides that shellers may offer peanuts of less than No. 1 grade at the rate of 200 pounds per ton of eligible farmers stock peanuts purchased.

Farm prices during the 1958-59 season averaged 10.6 cents per pound, compared with the support price of 10.7 cents and the 1957-58 average of 10.4 cents. Slightly higher prices this crop year probably reflect the better quality of 1958 crop peanuts. But a large surplus of peanuts generally held farm prices at support levels.

Edible uses of shelled peanuts during the current marketing year are running at the highest rate since the 1944-45 peak, mainly reflecting increased consumption in peanut butter and as salted peanuts. Civilian consumption of shelled peanuts for the entire 1958-59 marketing year is now forecast at 4.6 pounds per person, about 0.1 pound more than a year earlier.

Crushing of shelled peanuts for oil and meal so far this season are running about 20 percent above 1957-58 and may total about 200 million pounds for the entire 1958-59 year.

Exports of CCC shelled peanuts, mainly to Canada, are also up a bit from last year. If seed, feed and other uses are about the same as in recent years, the carryover of peanuts (shelled basis) on August 1, 1959 will be around 350 million pounds, up about 47 percent from a year earlier. A substantial part of these stocks likely will be held by CCC.

Peanut Oil Use Rises As Prices Average Much Lower This Season

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) dropped sharply from a peak of 17.5 cents in the summer of 1958 to 12.0 cents in February 1959, reflecting increased output and some buildup in stocks. Prices since February have strengthened and in mid-May were 13.8 cents per pound, nearly 4.0 cents below May 1958. Peanut oil prices during the summer probably will continue to average well below last year because of a heavier crush of peanuts and larger supplies of oil.

Domestic disappearance of peanut oil during August-March 1958-59 totaled 56 million pounds, compared with 48 million last season. Domestic consumption of peanut oil has remained relatively stable in recent years, averaging about 70 million pounds. Peanut oil is used mainly as a cooking and salad oil. Some years ago large quantities were consumed in margarine and shortening, but the rapid expansion of soybean oil, which sells at a much lower price than peanut oil, has nearly eliminated peanut oil in the manufacture of these products.

Tung Milling Season About Over; CCC Sells Tung Oil for Export

Tung oil output from the 1958 crop through April totaled 42 million pounds, up 65 percent from the 25.5 million a year earlier. This is likely to be nearly the total for the crop year, as the crushing season has rapidly neared completion. Through mid-May, producers had placed 30 million pounds, or over 71 percent of the estimated 1958-59 output, under support.

Stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1958, the beginning of the present marketing year, were nearly 37 million pounds, about 26 million of which were held by CCC. Imports are restricted by Presidential proclamation to 26 million pounds during the current marketing year and the full quota is expected to come in. Consequently, total domestic supplies of tung oil in 1958-59--production from the 1958 crop, stocks and imports--are expected to be around 105 million pounds, roughly 30 million more than in 1957-58.

Domestic disappearance of tung oil during November-March 1958-59 is placed at 26 million pounds, compared with 18 million a year earlier. The demand for tung oil is expected to increase this year, along with a general pickup in demand for drying oils from the protective coatings trade. Domestic use for the entire 1958-59 marketing year probably will total around 45 million pounds, more than the 38 million last year, but no more than the average for recent years. If U. S. consumption should be about 45 million pounds and the import quotas are filled, CCC probably will acquire around 25 million pounds of tung oil from the 1958 crop. Purchase agreements and loans on tung oil are available through June 30. Loans mature October 31 or earlier on demand by CCC.

Prices of domestically produced tung oil (southern mills) during November-March 1958-59 averaged 21 cents per pound, or about at support. Prices started to strengthen in early April and in mid-May were 23.0 cents per pound, about 1.5 cents above a year ago. Large supplies probably will keep prices of domestic oil from rising much above the loan level during the remainder of this marketing year.

CCC continues to offer tung oil for export sale on a competitive bid basis, and through mid-May had sold about 13 million pounds of its 25.7 million pound inventory.

Food Use of Fats Sets New Record in 1958; High Rate to Continue this Year

Civilians in calendar year 1958 took a record 7.9 billion pounds (fat content) of food fats, as measured by domestic disappearance, compared with less than 7.5 billion in 1957 (table 6). Use per person in 1958 totaled 46.0 pounds, 1.6 pounds more than in 1957 and the highest rate since 1940. Increases were registered, in declining order of gain, for shortening, margarine, direct use of lard and "other edible oils." Butter was the only category to remain unchanged from a year earlier.

Shortening disappearance per person in 1958 averaged 11.3 pounds, 0.9 pounds more than the previous year and the highest rate since 1955. Last year retail prices averaged slightly lower than in 1957. The consumption rate in 1959 is expected to average at least as high as 1958 as average retail prices likely will show a small further decline. During January-March 1959 the retail prices of shortening in 3-pound cans averaged 90.6 cents compared with 95.4 cents the first quarter of 1958. Supplies of the fat ingredients for use in the manufacture of shortening are abundant this year and wholesale prices of these fats are expected to average lower than in 1958.

Margarine consumption in 1958 reached a new peak of 9.0 pounds per person, 0.4 pounds more than the previous year. It was also the second consecutive year that per capita rate surpassed butter, and the gap between the two table spreads widened. Disappearance of margarine in the first quarter of 1959 was slightly higher than in 1958 and the per capita total for the year probably will edge up slightly.

Lard (direct use) in 1958 averaged 9.7 pounds per person, 0.2 pounds above 1957 but the same as for 1956. The per capita rate of lard had been dropping each year since 1950. Output was down slightly in 1958 but both exports and use in shortening were down significantly. Little change is in prospect in the direct consumption rate of lard in 1959 even though retail prices are expected to average a little lower than in 1958. Lard output in 1959 is expected to rise about 15 percent but most of the increase is likely to go into exports and the manufacture of shortening.

Apparent disappearance of "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) continues to trend upward. Such use totaled 11.0 pounds per person in 1958, 0.2 of a pound more than the year before and the most on record.

Beginning in January 1959, the Bureau of the Census revised its monthly fats and oils survey to include, among other things, an additional end-product category for "salad and cooking oils." This change should make the "other edible" category relatively small in the future as a major part of the oils formally included in it was salad and cooking oils. Census also changed the classification of shortening to "baking and frying fats (shortening)." See page 36 for recent changes in the Census data.

Table 6.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1925-58

Year	Food products											
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Edible oils 1/		All food products 2/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average												
1925-29	2,134	17.9	1,501	12.6	283	2.4	1,144	9.6	618	5.2	5,225	43.9
1930-34	2,273	18.2	1,688	13.5	252	2.0	1,088	8.7	668	5.4	5,483	43.9
1935-39	2,196	17.0	1,424	11.0	371	2.9	1,519	11.8	844	6.5	5,857	45.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	1,087	8.2	6,270	47.5
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.6	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,642	11.9	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,412	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	1,514	9.5	7,239	45.5
1955	1,461	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	1,700	10.5	7,444	45.9
1956	1,442	8.7	1,627	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	1,802	10.9	7,484	45.3
1957 3/	1,420	8.4	1,601	9.5	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	1,809	10.7	7,477	44.4
1958 3/	1,439	8.4	1,659	9.7	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	1,883	11.0	7,884	46.0

Year	Industrial products								All products		
	Soap 4/		Drying-oil products 5/		Other industrial products 4/		All industrial products		Weight		Per capita 2/
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of: butter and: margarine	
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average											
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0	8,282	7,826	65.8
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3	8,369	7,883	63.2
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2	9,198	8,709	67.5
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	70.0
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	626	4.7	3,967	30.1	10,720	10,238	77.8
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	645	4.9	3,576	27.2	9,953	9,478	72.1
1943	1,844	14.3	889	6.5	781	6.1	3,462	26.9	9,262	8,871	68.8
1944	2,059	16.0	852	6.6	803	6.2	3,716	28.9	9,361	8,970	69.8
1945	1,844	14.3	807	6.3	936	7.3	3,587	27.8	9,010	8,636	66.9
1946	1,724	12.5	914	6.6	863	6.2	3,502	25.3	9,424	9,041	65.3
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,172	7.4	998	6.3	1,346	8.5	3,517	22.1	11,286	10,756	67.6
1955	1,115	6.9	1,107	6.8	1,612	9.9	3,834	23.6	11,819	11,278	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,985	11,445	69.2
1957 3/	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,911	11.3	3,920	23.3	11,953	11,397	67.7
1958 3/	915	5.3	890	5.2	1,990	11.6	3,796	22.1	12,261	11,679	68.1

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Butter consumption (creamery and farm) per person in 1958 averaged 8.4 pounds, the same as the year before and the lowest of record. Donations by the Government to school lunch programs, welfare organizations and nonprofit institutions have contributed to the stability in butter consumption in recent years. If domestic donations were excluded, per capita consumption in 1958 would be 7.7 pounds, compared with 8.1 pounds in 1957.

Consumption of butter in 1959 probably will not change much from last year. Disappearance through March was about the same as a year ago. Butter output in 1959 is expected to be slightly below last year and retail prices may average about the same as for 1958.

Prospects are that the domestic disappearance rate of food fats in 1959 will be sustained near the 46 pound per person level of last year. Retail prices of food fats (except butter) probably will average slightly lower than in 1958, mainly reflecting lower prices for soybean oil, cottonseed oil and lard.

Fats and Oils Used in Shortening at New Peak in 1958

Fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening totaled 2.0 billion pounds in 1958, 10 percent more than the 1.8 billion consumed in 1957 (table 10). A sharp rise in soybean oil usage more than offset declines in cottonseed oil and animal fats.

Soybean oil comprised 52 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in shortening, compared with just under 44 percent a year earlier. Cottonseed oil usage declined for the fourth consecutive year. The 239 million pounds consumed in 1958 was the smallest for this market outlet since records started in 1912. Cottonseed oil contributed 12 percent of the total, compared with 15 the previous year. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first with about two-thirds of total use.

Lard used in the manufacture of shortening dropped from 21 percent of the total in 1957 to 16 percent in 1958. Record use of edible tallow failed to offset this drop, remaining at about 12 percent of the total usage in 1958. Edible tallow used in shortening has been moving up in recent years and probably will continue to do so in 1959.

Table 7.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1935-58 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
						Domestic disappearance		
							Civilian	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military excluding relief	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958 3/	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959			127					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, 1935-58 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils			Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition						
										Direct domestic food use		
											Civilian	
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/			Ending stocks 4/	Food oils, including foots, used in nonfood products	Use in shortening and margarine	Exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	789	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.5
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	831	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.4
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	725	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.2
1942	2,760	89	728	84	3,661	707	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.6
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	723	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.7
1944	2,913	117	782	9	3,821	707	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.9
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	840	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.2
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	541	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.4
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	502	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.9
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	644	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.1
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	704	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.9
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	568	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.6
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	902	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.7
1952	4,958	46	902	218	6,124	1,134	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.7
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	1,620	535	2,488	700	15	1,415	9.1
1954	5,505	68	1,620	252	7,445	1,156	495	2,925	1,341	14	1,514	9.5
1955	5,961	84	1,156	225	7,426	964	494	2,705	1,550	13	1,700	10.5
1956	6,474	49	964	268	7,755	837	491	2,462	2,144	20	1,802	10.9
1957	6,732	52	837	28	7,902	854	458	2,585	2,169	27	1,809	10.7
1958	6,995	75	854	298	8,222	849	477	2,936	2,036	40	1,883	11.0
1959			849									

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods. 3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad. 4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported. 5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 9.-Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1931-58

	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)									
							Food uses						Non-Food uses			
	Production from domestic materials	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan.1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601	5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575	5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647	5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,638	1,215	216	676	5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750	5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,698	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748	5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,655	2,726	1,801	11,182	251	8,879	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845	5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,396	1,815	2,052	11,263	326	8,677	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897	5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,849	1,862	2,260	11,971	554	9,206	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942	6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,350	1,651	2,211	12,212	423	9,298	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982	6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,941	1,907	2,491	13,339	629	10,472	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095	6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,068
1942	9,576	989	4/2,239	12,804	889	9,917	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038	6,212	2,059	973	617	3,708
1943	10,398	966	1,998	13,362	1,441	5/9,731	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883	6,026	1,989	890	832	3,711
1944	10,497	992	2,190	13,679	1,511	9,998	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891	5,965	2,259	917	858	4,035
1945	9,301	904	2,170	12,375	996	9,670	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853	5,732	2,069	874	993	3,936
1946	8,801	812	1,709	11,322	780	9,303	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868	5,655	1,827	934	886	3,647
1947	9,912	1,358	1,239	12,560	884	10,313	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983	6,114	2,331	1,017	891	4,239
1948	10,405	1,290	1,312	13,007	940	10,371	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102	6,303	2,109	1,081	874	4,065
1949	11,828	1,104	4/1,696	14,628	2,248	6/10,199	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189	6,419	1,817	974	944	3,735
1950	12,056	1,320	7/2,178	15,554	2,045	6/11,523	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314	7,016	1,857	1,193	1,220	4,271
1951	12,414	1,160	7/1,986	15,560	2,446	6/10,751	1,213	1,897	1,405	851	1,197	6,562	1,571	1,151	1,312	4,034
1952	12,341	1,001	7/2,363	15,705	2,279	6/10,762	1,102	1,831	1,613	1,046	1,381	6,974	1,416	1,032	1,296	3,744
1953	12,806	1,001	7/2,664	16,471	2,655	*6/10,805	1,104	1,776	1,681	1,048	1,426	7,035	1,349	1,086	1,290	3,726
1954	13,259	994	7/3,012	17,265	3,935	*6/11,065	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,531	7,421	1,223	1,017	1,393	3,634
1955	14,370	1,047	7/2,265	17,682	4,121	6/11,579	1,237	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,713	7,655	1,157	1,125	1,657	3,939
1956	15,434	984	7/1,982	18,400	4,948	6/11,718	1,223	1,630	1,855	1,111	1,822	7,640	1,081	1,107	1,915	4,103
1957	15,245	1,006	7/1,734	17,985	4,665	6/11,659	1,187	1,604	1,824	1,182	1,837	7,634	1,038	1,032	1,979	4,049
1958 8/	14,835	1,047	7/1,661	17,543	3,885	11,995	1,198	1,662	1,888	1,249	1,923	7,920	946	903	2,059	3,908
1959			7/1,663													

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad.

2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, reexports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category.

4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure.

5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.

6/ Includes Government stockpiling.

7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.

8/ Preliminary.

* Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-58

Year	Vegetable oils					
	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Coconut oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Other 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average						
1935-39	119	1,014	28	68	1	195
1947-49	709	384	52	44	3	4
1950	841	549	---	12	1	27
1951	731	335	20	21	1	25
1952	851	388	33	6	1	2
1953	903	376	2	4	1	4
1954	918	640	15	5	1	20
1955	930	439	4	6	3	15
1956	782	323	6	6	2	8
1957	796	272	8	6	4	3
1958 2/	1,056	239	12	5	3	2

Year	Animal fats and oils		Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total
	Lard	Beef fats			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average					
1935-39	4	117	---	---	1,546
1947-49	111	23	78	---	1,408
1950	177	31	89	---	1,727
1951	200	23	48	---	1,405
1952	232	34	66	---	1,613
1953	227	46	82	35	1,681
1954	142	89	99	39	1,969
1955	334	118	99	40	1,988
1956	459	141	90	38	1,855
1957	376	226	95	37	1,824
1958 2/	318	252	86	39	2,013

1/ Includes fish oils which have been negligible in recent years.

2/ Preliminary.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE CONSUMPTION TRENDS

By

George W. Kromer

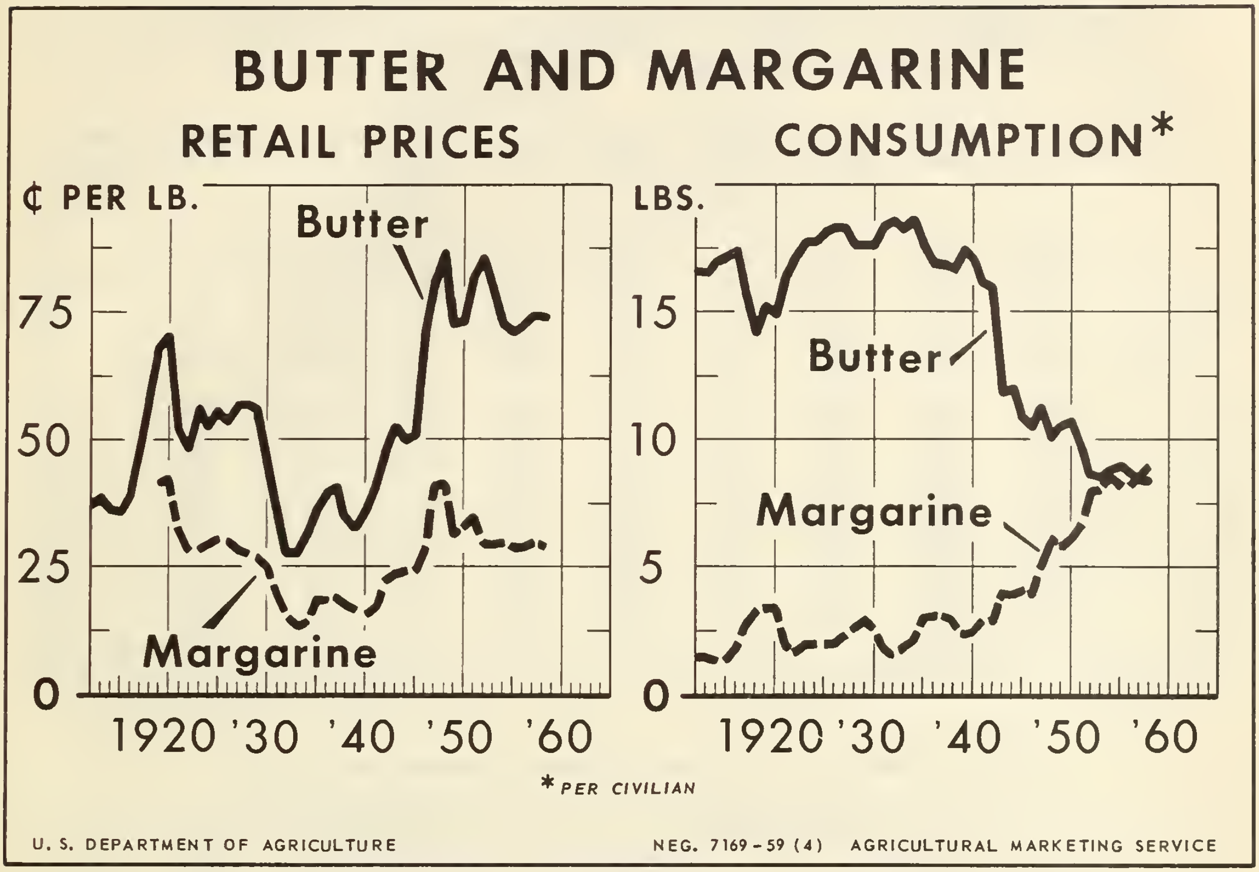
A substantial shift in the relative consumption of butter and margarine, the two major table spreads, has occurred during the last 25 years. Use of butter declined from 17.0 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 8.4 pounds in 1957 and 1958, and margarine consumption in the same period rose from 2.9 pounds per person to 9.0 pounds (table 11).

Increased consumption of margarine has only partly offset the decline in consumption of butter. Total use of these products in 1958 was 17.4 pounds per person, compared with 19.9 pounds in 1935-39.

Several factors help to account for this reduction. Other spreads, such as mayonnaise and cheese, have increased in popularity, and concurrently, per capita use of bread and potatoes has declined from prewar level. Moreover, many consumers are intentionally limiting their use of all "visible fats."

Wartime shortages contributed to lower combined consumption of butter and margarine, for the big reduction occurred during wartime, and the recovery thereafter was slow. In the immediate postwar years 1947-49 consumption of the two spreads was down to 16.2 pounds per person, almost 20 percent below 1935-39. Since 1947-49, consumption has gradually increased. By 1958 combined butter-margarine consumption had climbed 1.2 pounds. Donated butter accounts for part of the increase, but without it a 0.5 pound gain was registered. For several years the USDA has donated butter acquired under price support operations to schools and other eligible recipients. For the most part, this donation is supplemental to, and does not influence, commercial sale and consumption.

Preliminary indications are for combined consumption to continue its slow uptrend in 1959. Production and disappearance of margarine in the first quarter were up from 1958. Consumption of butter will depend partly on the size of donations resulting from price support purchases, and these in turn will be influenced by pasture conditions during the rest of this year. As shown in table 11, combined butter and margarine consumption is forecast as 0.2 pound per person above 1958, with the increase in margarine. Butter consumption is tentatively indicated as unchanged from 1958.



Changing Prices and Legislation Shape Trends

Among the many conditions which in varying degrees have led to the shift from butter to margarine over the past 25 years two stand out. These are the changing price ratios between the two and the gradual removal of restrictive legislation on margarine.

Butter prices to consumers usually have been at least double those for margarine. This was their price ratio in 1935-39. In 1952 and 1953 the ratio was close to 3 to 1 (table 11). More recently, butter prices to consumers have been about 2.5 times margarine prices and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1959. Furthermore, in recent years there has been increased use of coupons and other special price concessions for margarine, and these are not usually reflected in quoted retail prices. Margarine is in a price range that permits its use as both a shortening and a spread. Wholesale prices of butter have been close to Government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar dairy price support program was begun in 1949.

Table 11.--Butter and margarine: Consumption and retail prices, 1935-59

Year	Civilian consumption							Retail price, per pound		
	Total		Per person							
			Butter			Butter and margarine				
	Butter	Margarine	Total	Excluding donations	Margarine	Total	Excluding butter donations	Butter	Margarine	Butter-margarine ratio
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ratio
Average										
1935-39	2,195	371	17.0	17.0	2.9	19.9	19.9	36.7	18.1	2.0
1947-49	1,533	817	10.6	10.6	5.6	16.2	16.2	79.9	37.7	2.1
1950	1,614	918	10.7	10.7	6.1	16.8	16.8	72.9	32.7	2.2
1951	1,445	996	9.6	9.6	6.6	16.2	16.2	81.9	34.7	2.4
1952	1,316	1,219	8.6	8.6	7.9	16.5	16.5	85.5	29.4	2.9
1953	1,329	1,256	8.5	8.2	8.1	16.6	16.3	79.0	29.4	2.7
1954	1,412	1,346	8.9	8.3	8.5	17.4	16.8	72.4	29.9	2.4
1955	1,461	1,323	9.0	8.3	8.2	17.2	16.5	70.9	28.9	2.5
1956	1,442	1,354	8.7	8.0	8.2	16.9	16.2	72.1	28.9	2.5
1957	1,420	1,446	8.4	8.1	8.6	17.0	16.7	74.3	29.9	2.5
1958	1,439	1,549	8.4	7.7	9.0	17.4	16.7	74.2	29.4	2.5
1959 1/	1,465	1,600	8.4	7.7	9.2	17.6	16.9	74.5	28.5	2.6

1/ Forecast.

Table 12.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-58

Year	Vegetable oils						Animal fats and oils		Vegetable stearine 1/	Total 2/
	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil	Other	Lard	Beef fats		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average										
1935-39	32	125	3	1	105	15	2	20	---	303
1947-49	247	402	9	3	9	---	3	7	---	681
1950	312	418	7	1	---	4	4	9	11	764
1951	473	334	16	4	1	2	4	7	11	851
1952	652	354	3	3/	---	---	5	8	24	1,046
1953	726	275	2	1	7	2	8	13	12	1,049
1954	665	397	2	3/	5	1	7	10	17	1,106
1955	746	278	2	3/	6	1	13	9	16	1,075
1956	752	283	3	1	8	1	31	6	24	1,111
1957	874	237	3	3/	5	3	25	9	24	1,182
1958 4/	1,067	145	4	1	4	3	16	8	19	1,270

1/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil.

2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and 2 million in 1957 and 1958.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-58 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production							Domestic disappearance			
									Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total	Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U.S. Territories	Total	Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.4
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	63	1,412	8.9
1955	1,383	166	1,549	1	379	1,929	229	1,536	75	1,461	9.0
1956	1,413	149	1,562	1	163	1,726	182	1,519	76	1,442	8.7
1957	1,413	137	1,550	1	25	1,576	14	1,475	55	1,420	8.4
1958 4/	1,386	121	1,507	1	87	1,595	38	1,488	49	1,439	8.4
1959					69						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-58 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition			
					Domestic disappearance		
						Civilian 2/	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Military	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.8
1940	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	614	---	614	109	2	501	3.9
1944	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	614	---	614	83	14	525	4.1
1946	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	746	---	746	31	6	713	5.0
1948	908	---	908	16	5	887	6.1
1949	862	---	862	7	4	851	5.8
1950	937	13	950	7	11	918	6.1
1951	1,041	14	1,055	6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,286	19	1,305	7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,292	25	1,317	9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1 354	8.2
1957	1,463	28	1,491	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958 3/	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959		38					

1/ Totals and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue.
3/ Preliminary.

World War II, which brought about much of the reduction in combined use of butter and margarine, also gave impetus to much of the later growth in margarine consumption--and to removal of legal restrictions that previously limited its use.

During the war, requirements of the military and our allies for other dairy products as well as butter led to eventual rationing and a sharp drop in civilian use of butter. Even though margarine, like butter, was under wartime supply controls and point rationing, consumption of margarine increased somewhat. Under restrictive Federal and State laws, selling uncolored margarine in ingenious color-your-own arrangments developed. Coloring in a mixing bowl or plastic bag became a commonplace kitchen chore.

But State by State restrictions were later gradually removed. In 1947, 22 states prohibited sale of colored margarine. Among others were the populous States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio. By the early 1950's these States had abolished their prohibitions of yellow margarine. Today only Wisconsin and Minnesota bar all sales of the colored product. Several other States have limited restrictions. California and Pennsylvania prohibit use of margarine in public eating places, five States still levy excise taxes on the product, eight impose annual license fees on dealers and manufacturers, six prohibit the use of margarine in State-supported institutions, and three permit limited use.

Certain restrictive Federal measures on the sale and price of margarine were lifted in 1950. Federal excise taxes of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine and 1/4 cent per pound on the uncolored product were repealed, effective July 1, 1950. The Act removing the excise tax also repealed the annual retailer's, wholesaler's, and manufacturer's tax imposed on the margarine industry.

Acceptance of margarine has increased during the last several years because of its standardization and general improvement; and margarine manufacturers have conducted a vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign since the war.

Increased production and consumption of margarine were made possible by the sharp growth in domestic output of edible vegetable oils during the last 20 years. Margarine's fat content averages about 81 percent. Expanding supply kept the increase in price moderate, and this widened the butter-margarine price ratio.

Margarine output in 1958 reached a new peak of 1,573 million pounds, 734 million above the 1947-49 average and far above the 1935-39 average of 372 million pounds (table 14). Fats and oils used in margarine totaled a record 1,270 million pounds in 1958 compared with the 1947-49 average of 681 million pounds and only 303 million pounds in 1935-39. (table 12). Fats and oils used in this outlet may reach a new peak of over 1.3 billion pounds in 1959.

The largest, and almost the exclusive, source of fats and oils for expanded margarine output has been the soybean. Soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine reached a new peak of 1,067 million pounds in 1958, and constituted 84 percent of all fats and oils used in making the product. Only small quantities of soybean oil had been used in margarine before the war.

Cottonseed oil, the next oil in relative importance, became the major constituent in margarine just after the end of the war, but its consumption decreased in the years following. The 145 million pounds of cottonseed oil used in margarine during 1958 was the smallest quantity since 1940, and represented less than 12 percent of total fats and oils consumed. Small quantities of lard, vegetable stearine, beef fats, coconut oil, peanut oil, corn oil and other vegetable oils also are consumed in margarine. They have contributed little to the growth in its output.

During the years 1918-1936, more coconut oil than any other vegetable oil was used in margarine, but it was displaced by cottonseed oil during the years 1937-1950.

Some new brands of margarine made in recent years contain butter. No data are available on quantities of butter used, but the volume is believed to be small. These brands retail at slightly higher prices than other margarines. They probably caused some gain in consumption of margarine, and not entirely at the expense of lower-priced brands.

After the war, production of butter decreased. Average production in 1947-49 was 27 percent less than 1935-39. Since 1954 annual production has fluctuated about a level of approximately 1.5 billion pounds, substantially below the 1935-39 average. No evidence of an uptrend in production of butter has appeared since 1953.

Under the dairy support program butter production has averaged somewhat larger than commercial consumption in recent years. Retail prices accordingly were determined primarily by support prices. But production has only moderately exceeded commercial demand.

Milk produced on U. S. farms has gone into fluid use in ever-increasing proportions as the percentage used for butter decreased.

Consumption Trends Since 1952

Trends in the consumption rates of butter and margarine during 1952-59 may be described by statistical analysis. This limited period was chosen for analysis because changes in consumption rates between 1952 and 1959 appeared to be on different levels from those in earlier years. Another reason for the selection of this period for analysis was that most of the States had repealed laws prohibiting the sale of colored margarine by 1952.

Analyses show a fairly steady trend line for the combined consumption of the two spreads per person as well as their individual rates of consumption. The average rate of increase in combined margarine and butter use (excluding donated butter) was 0.06 pounds per person per year.

The slow growth in combined use was a result of a faster rate of uptrend in margarine than of downtrend in butter (see chart). The average annual increase in margarine per person was 0.17 pound. The decrease in butter was 0.11 pounds (table 15).

The reduction in butter consumption including donations was very small. However, as consumption from donations was largely outside commercial channels, it bears little meaning to analysis of economic trends in consumption.

Table 15.--Statistical results from analyses of the trends in butter and margarine consumption per person, 1952-59 1/

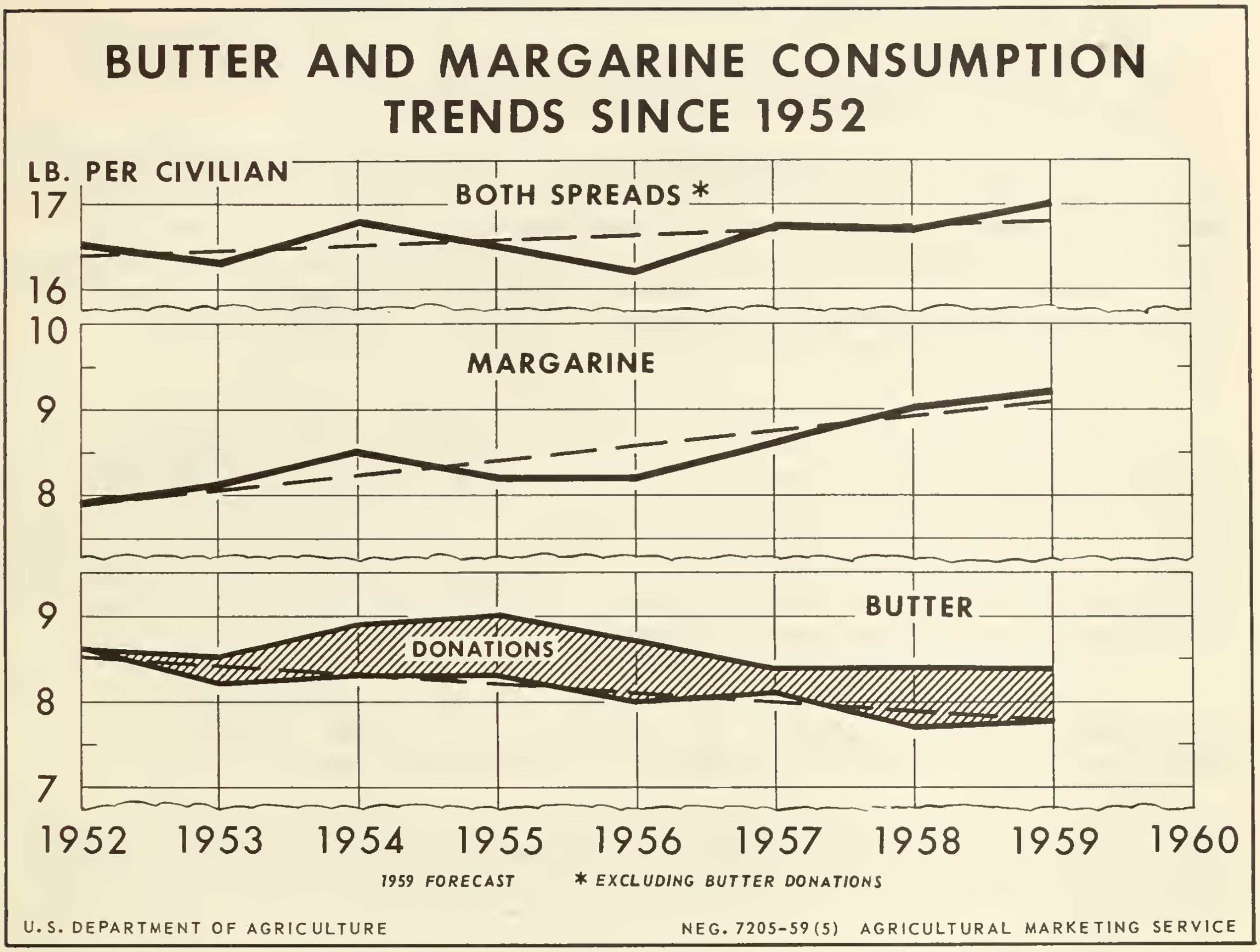
Item	Coefficients of			Standard error of estimate
	Regression	Determination	Correlation	
Both spreads	.056	.78	.88	.07
Butter	-.107	.81	-.90	.13
Margarine	.168	.67	.82	.29

1/ Butter consumption per person excludes domestic donations.

Meaning for Future

As a basis for appraising the meaning for the future, these summary observations are made:

1. Since 1952, when a new legal position of margarine had about taken form, butter and margarine consumption have shown fairly distinct trends.
2. Although margarine has continued to replace butter to a significant degree since 1952, a slow growth in combined use has also played a part. About two-thirds of the 1952-59 uptrend in margarine use represents displacement of butter; a third is net gain for the two spreads.
3. The level of output has been a major determinant of consumption. Fats and oils for margarine have expanded despite a smaller increase in price of margarine than of butter since the war -- the price of margarine has declined since 1951. Butter production, on the other hand, has changed little in recent years despite a support program . The surplus of milk production over commercial consumption of dairy products has not been large; and even though purchases of butter, one of only three supported products, have averaged over 10 percent of butter production for several years, they have not been so very great when measured in relation to total butter and margarine production.


BUTTER AND MARGARINE CONSUMPTION TRENDS SINCE 1952

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7205-59(5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

A projection of 1952-59 trends is a reasonable starting point for any assessment of prospects for the future. Inadequacy of supply appears unlikely to limit future consumption seriously. Capacity for production of fats and oils seems still to be on the increase, especially since total agricultural resources continue in surplus at current prices for farm products, and more can easily be shifted into production of vegetable oils. Moreover, fats and oils now exported could easily be diverted to domestic use if demand justified. Production could have a more direct bearing on consumption of butter. However, abundant supplies of feed at prices lower than in earlier years create pressure for a high level of milk production. It is hardly to be expected that butter production will be so small as to force a reduction in butter consumption (exclusive of donations), and thereby create an unexpected additional market for margarine.

Another uncertainty is future agricultural program legislation. Any major change would affect both margarine and butter--but of course it is not possible to foresee changes in legislation.

THE MARKET FOR FOOD FATS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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More than 96 million pounds of food fats and oils were delivered to public schools that had lunch service during the period, July 1957 through June 1958. Based on average daily attendance of somewhat over 21 million pupils in these schools, 4.5 pounds of fats and oils per child were available for consumption. On a per capita basis, purchases and donations in such schools represented a rate of consumption equivalent to about 10 percent of that for the United States as a whole.

The wholesale value of fats and oils delivered to public schools that served meals totaled more than $43 million or slightly over $2 per pupil. Fats and oils accounted for 7.3 cents of the school food dollar, of which butter made up 6 cents. Federal donations amounted to over 80 percent of the total value of food fats delivered to public schools, with butter accounting for the bulk of donations of these items. The schools are a constructive means of utilizing food commodities acquired by the Government through various price stabilization and surplus removal programs.

Of the 96 million pounds of fats and oils delivered to schools, 64 million pounds, including butter, were donated by the Federal Government and 32 million pounds were purchased by schools from local merchants.

The per capita usage in terms of pounds of fats and oils was greater in schools that had elementary grades only, those having an enrollment of less than 300, and those located in areas with a population density of less than 2,500 people.

School Food Programs

The outlet for food in schools is an important segment of the away-from-home eating market. Further expansion is likely to occur in this outlet as school enrollments continue to rise and as new schools are constructed with modern cooking and cafeteria facilities.

School cafeterias provide a medium whereby new or improved foods can be introduced to children throughout the nation. Also, familiar foods may frequently appear in the lunchrooms in new forms, thus encouraging children to eat foods that might have been less appetizing when prepared in another manner.

Today approximately 60,000 of the 106,000 public schools in the United States offer a food service of some kind. They range from a complete plate lunch to a la carte service only. About 54,000 of these schools participate in the National School Lunch Program. This is a program jointly administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State educational agencies which provides food assistance to schools operating a nonprofit food service for children. Schools participating in the program receive food assistance in the form of cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced, low-cost noonday lunches. The primary aim of the National School Lunch Program is to serve the school children of this country a nutritious, appetizing meal each school day. The results are improved eating habits for many of the Nation's children that will probably carry over into their adult years, and increase the consumption of farm products.

Schools participating in the School Lunch Program consumed over 95 percent of all the fats and oils served in public schools during the survey year.

The Department each year receives an appropriation of funds to carry out its part of the National School Lunch Program. Most of the appropriation is allocated among the States for the purchase of food at the local level by schools participating in the program. Of the appropriated funds, about $15 million is spent annually by the Department in purchasing certain foods which are donated directly to participating schools. In addition, the Department acquires commodities from time to time under price support or surplus removal programs. Fats and oils are sometimes acquired through surplus removal purchases (Section 32 funds), carried out when prices are relatively low. Food so acquired may be distributed to public schools as well as other recipients. Any public school that has a nonprofit food service is eligible. Hence some surplus foods may go to schools that do not participate in the National School Lunch Program.

Butter--Both in terms of numbers of pounds and dollars, butter was the most important item of food fat purchased by or delivered to public schools during the period of the survey. Butter deliveries totaled nearly 63 million pounds -- 62 million pounds were donated. Butter comprised 65 percent of all food fats and oils in the school market, making available nearly 3 pounds of butter annually for each child attending public schools that served meals. Of the $43 million worth of fats and oils delivered to schools, $35.9 million or 83 percent was accounted for by butter. Butter donations totaled $35.6 million. On a per capita basis butter deliveries were valued at $1.67 per child for the year.

Salad dressing--Second in value and quantity to butter among fats and oils in the school food market was salad dressing, including mayonnaise. Over 14 million pounds of salad dressings or 0.7 pounds per child were purchased by public schools at the local level during the survey period; there were no donations of these food items. Deliveries amounted to nearly $3.5 million

Shortenings--About 12 million pounds of shortenings, over a half pound per child, went into the school food market. Lard accounted for 7 of the 12 million pounds and hydrogenated fats and other shortenings made up the remainder. A relatively small quantity of lard was received as a donated item, which was evidently a part of surplus removal purchases of this product distributed late in the school year preceding the survey. Shortening deliveries to public schools were valued at nearly $2.5 million, half of which was lard. Purchases from local sources accounted for about 86 percent of the value of deliveries.

Salad and cooking oils--Nearly 4 million pounds of salad and cooking oils were delivered to public schools during the survey period. This item of fats and oils, valued at almost $1 million, was all bought through local market channels.

Margarine--Over 3 million pounds of margarine were delivered to schools during the one-year period. School food buyers purchased all of the margarine at the local level. Margarine purchases amounted to slightly over $700 thousand. Price paid for margarine averaged 22 cents per pound.

Sources of Supply and Buying Practices

Knowledge of the usual sources of supply is helpful in appraising the market for fats and oils. During the survey, school-food buyers were asked where they usually bought food fats and other foods. More than 90 percent of food expenditures were made at the wholesale level, with little difference among schools in dependence upon source of supply. Small schools, with pupil enrollments under 300, used wholesale channels in acquiring supplies of fats and oils to about the same extent as larger ones.

School food buyers were asked about their usual buying practices. On the average, over half of their expenditures for fats and oils were made through route salesmen. Small schools spent more of their fats and oils dollar with route salesmen than larger ones. Food buyers in small schools personally selected a larger proportion of the fats and oils they used, along with items such as meat, poultry, eggs, and fresh vegetables, than food buyers in larger schools. About a fourth of the expenditures for fats and oils were made through competitive bids, by obtaining price quotations from two or more suppliers, before orders were placed. Large schools utilized competitive bidding to a greater degree than schools with a small enrollment.

RECENT CHANGES IN CENSUS MONTHLY FATS AND OILS SURVEY

The Bureau of the Census recently reorganized its Facts for Industry, Fats and Oils monthly survey to improve the timeliness, accuracy and simplicity of the production, stocks and consumption reports.

The revised Census fats and oils survey beginning January 1959 is resulting in changes in some of the statistical series published in The Fats and Oils Situation. Monthly production and stocks data are no longer available for minor oils such as oiticia, babassu, olive, perilla, and rapeseed. It is hoped that some annual data will be collected by Census for these commodities.

Stocks of soybean and cottonseed oils beginning January 1959 will not be comparable with those reported earlier as they now include hydrogenated oil, plus stearin, if any. In some tables of this situation the October 1, 1958 food fats stocks have been adjusted to make them comparable with the current reporting technique. Stocks data for other periods prior to 1959 are not being revised as this would mean recomputing and revising domestic disappearance for cottonseed, soybean oil and other oils affected. This hardly seems necessary as there appears to be little change in month to month stocks of hydrogenated oils.

The "other edible" end product series in 1959 will be much smaller than formerly shown in the FOS and will not be comparable with earlier years because of more detailed data for "salad and cooking oils." The supply and disappearance of cooking and salad oils will be computed the same as for other end products.

The new "baking and frying fats" category will essentially replace the "shortening" series formerly shown in the Situation report. The production and stocks data for baking and frying fats will be larger than previously reported for shortening because of the new definition which is more inclusive for lard and tallow.

Census will still publish monthly data on the production of once-refined oils (alkali refined), but effective with the January 1959 report, separate statistics are not collected on other intermediate processing. These statistics, which included such processing as hydrogenation, deodorizing, winterizing, or other processing, were only partially complete. Under the new system, the consumption of oils is in terms of the quantities of basic oils moving into specific end-products, without any attempt to distinguish the quantities of the oils that are further processed prior to consumption. Stocks are in terms of the basic oils (crude and once-refined) and end-products only. If a further processed oil has not been converted into a specified end-product, it is included among the stocks of the oil from which it originated. Thus the 1959 figures for stocks of refined oils will be comparable to the 1958 figures for refined oil plus hydrogenated oil, plus stearin, if any.

In the revised scheme, the refined cottonseed oil will be reported as disappearing into margarine and the stocks of the hydrogenated oil will be reported together with stocks of once-refined oil. The new reporting procedures require that a shipment or receipt of hydrogenated oil be considered a shipment or receipt of the basic oil from which it was produced. The producer of hydrogenated oil who ships, for example to a margarine manufacturer, will not report his processing of the refined oil; the recipient or consumer of such hydrogenated oil will report the use of the refined oil in margarine.

A new end-product, "Fatty acids," has been introduced to replace the intermediate process of "Fat splitting."

Another new end-product category "Salad and cooking oils" has been introduced and will include most of the oils formerly reported as used in winterizing or deodorizing. The primary oils used in making salad and cooking oils will be reported as well as the production and stocks of salad or cooking oils. Only the net amount of oil subject to winterization (total quantity winterized less the vegetable oil winter stearin produced) is reported as consumed in salad and cooking oils.

Salad or cooking oils are defined as products meeting all the following conditions: (1) have been manufactured from vegetable oils; (2) have been deodorized or winterized and deodorized; (3) are completely liquid at room temperature. This category includes clear oils sold to plants making straight or blended table oils, mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato chips, and some bakery products, and those sold to fish canners. Mayonnaise and salad dressing plants which refine or deodorize their own oil report the use of oils in making salad or cooking oils and not in making "other edible products" (which formerly included oils used in some mayonnaise processing).

Monthly data are not collected on the ultimate use of salad and cooking oils in making end-products. As a result, the total use of oil in "other edible products" will be lower than previously by the amount of refined and deodorized oils used in making mayonnaise, or other edible products such as blended table oils, potato chips, etc.

Some deodorized oils, such as coconut, are not included in this category since they are not completely liquid at room temperature. Thus the total consumption data previously reported under winterization and deodorization are not completely comparable to the data now reported under cooking and salad oils. Refined coconut oil subject to deodorization now is reported either as consumed in making an end-product, such as "Other Edible Products" (confectionery fats) or included with the stocks of once refined coconut oil, if it has not been formulated into an end-product.

The term shortening has been eliminated and replaced by "Baking and frying fats (shortening)" which has a broader definition. These fats are defined as products which meet all the following conditions: (1) have been manufactured from vegetable oils or meat fats or combinations thereof; (2) have been deodorized or hydrogenated and deodorized; (3) contain a significant amount of glycerides solid at room temperature; (4) are produced and sold entirely or primarily for baking or frying purposes. Baking or frying fats include all production of the following, which were only partially covered under previous definitions: hydrogenated or deodorized lard, hydrogenated tallow, lard flakes, unplasticized (as well as plasticized) hydrogenated vegetable oil, when shipped (in tank cars or trucks) to bakers or food fryers. They do not include oils liquid at room temperature or oils used in margarine. The figures on production and stocks of baking or frying fats and on the consumption of oils used in their manufacture will be larger than the figures previously reported for shortening.

Many of the oils formerly reported as used in "Other Processing" (pressing, sulphonating, blowing, bodying acid refining, etc.) are now reported as used in "Other inedible products" or included in stocks of primary oils. Thus oils reported as used in sulphonating are now reported as used in "Other inedible products" (sulphonated oils). Oils which are blown, or subject to other drying oil processes, are now reported either as used in "Other inedible" (drying oils) if they are packaged for sale to paint contractors or individual consumers, or as the the primary oil if they were shipped to paint, linoleum or printing ink manufacturer. The paint, linoleum, printing ink manufacturers will report use of the processed oil in paint, linoleum or printing ink.

Table 16--Potato chips: Estimates of production and fats and oils used in manufacture, 1949-58

Year	Potatoes processed 1/		Potato chip production 2/	Fats and oils utilized	
				Total 3/	Cottonseed 4/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1949	20.1	1,206	301	135	100
1950	21.2	1,272	318	145	110
1951	22.8	1,368	342	155	120
1952	25.3	1,518	280	170	130
1953	29.0	1,740	435	195	150
1954	32.0	1,920	480	220	165
1955	39.3	2,358	590	265	200
1956	45.0	2,700	675	300	225
1957	45.0	2,700	675	300	225
1958	47.0	2,820	705	315	235

1/ National Potato Council. 2/ Based on 15 pounds of potato chips per 60 pound bushel potatoes. 3/ Assuming oil used as 45 percent of chips produced. Oil utilized probably ranges from 42-47 percent. 4/ Assuming about 75 percent of the oil used is cottonseed oil, the remainder being mostly corn oil but including some soybean oil, peanut oil, and lard.

Table 17.--Frozen french fries: Estimates of production and fats and oils used in manufacture, 1949-58

Year	Potatoes processed 1/		Frozen french fries production 2/	Fats and oils utilized 3/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1949	.9	54	21.6	2.2
1950	1.2	72	28.8	2.9
1951	2.0	120	48.0	4.8
1952	2.4	144	57.6	5.8
1953	2.7	162	64.8	6.5
1954	3.6	216	86.4	8.6
1955	7.7	462	184.8	18.5
1956	9.0	540	216.0	21.6
1957	8.0	480	192.0	15.4
1958	12.0	720	290.0	23.0

1/ National Potato Council. 2/ About 2.5 pounds of potatoes to produce 1 pound french fries. 3/ Assuming 10 percent of weight is fat for 1949-56; 8 percent for 1957-58.

Table 18.--Mellorine: Production and estimates of fats and oils used in manufacture, 1952-59

Year	Mellorine production		Fats and oils utilized		
			Total 1/	Cottonseed and soybean oils 2/	Other 3/
	Mil. gal.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	11.2	50.4	4.0	3.4	0.6
1953	24.2	108.9	8.7	7.4	1.3
1954	31.4	141.3	11.3	9.6	1.7
1955	32.3	145.4	11.6	9.9	1.7
1956	33.5	150.8	12.1	10.3	1.8
1957	34.3	154.4	12.4	10.5	1.9
1958	39.9	179.6	14.4	12.2	2.2
1959 4/	45.0	202.5	16.0	14.0	2.0

1/ Assuming 8 percent average fat content of mellorine produced. 2/ Assuming 85 percent of total fats and oils used. 3/ Includes mainly coconut oil, corn oil, peanut oil and meat fats. 4/ Forecast.

Table 19.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-58

Year	Supply						Disposition			
	Production						Exports and shipments			
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total	Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Total 2/	Exports 3/	Shipments	Total	Domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	417	1,929
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	327	1,987
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	667	1,910
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	523	2,112
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	743	2,143
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	694	2,087
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	476	2,016
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	521	1,779
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	619	1,998
1956	2,255	304	202	2,761	147	2,908	611	60	671	2,125
1957	2,080	287	192	2,559	112	2,671	501	62	563	2,006
1958 4/	1,982	271	188	2,441	101	2,542	387	66	453	1,997
1959					93					

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1948 and 1951 includes stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1952, when 7 million pounds were imported.

3/ 1947-53, includes shipments by CARE.

4/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.--Lard: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Total domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
						Military	Civilian	
							Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1947	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.6
1948	1,987	114	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.7
1949	1,910	127	4	0	25	18	1,736	11.8
1950	2,112	177	4	36	39	15	1,841	12.6
1951	2,143	200	4	22	21	41	1,855	12.3
1952	2,087	232	5	---	25	9	1,817	11.8
1953	2,016	227	8	---	3	6	1,772	11.4
1954	1,779	142	7	1/	1/	2	1,627	10.2
1955	1,998	334	13	2	6	3	1,639	10.1
1956	2,125	459	31	2	3	3	1,627	9.8
1957	2,006	376	25	1	1	2	1,601	9.5
1958 2/	1,997	318	16	1/	1	3	1,659	9.7
1959								

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 21.--Soybean oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of soybeans, 1947-58

Year	Supply				Disposition		Soybeans (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	1,543	1/	160	1,703	109	1,451	23
1948	1,604	1/	142	1,747	84	1,473	63
1949	1,859	1/	188	2,047	366	1,531	228
1950	2,075	1/	150	2,225	302	1,769	187
1951	2,473	0	154	2,627	504	1,842	241
1952	2,478	1/	281	2,759	222	2,299	235
1953	2,516	0	237	2,753	49	2,496	428
1954	2,378	0	208	2,586	77	2,334	470
1955	2,827	0	176	3,003	134	2,650	745
1956	3,200	0	218	3,418	679	2,506	762
1957	3,475	0	233	3,708	685	2,617	966
1958 2/	3,943	0	406	4,349	873	3,203	926
1959			273				

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.--Soybean oil: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Food uses				Nonfood uses					Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Drying oil products	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	705	228	248	1,181	5	159	69	37	270	1,451
1948	708	255	240	1,203	3	162	73	32	270	1,473
1949	713	257	239	1,210	2	220	80	20	321	1,531
1950	841	312	293	1,446	2	213	82	25	323	1,769
1951	731	473	331	1,536	2	194	84	26	306	1,842
1952	851	652	408	1,911	2	209	104	73	388	2,299
1953	903	726	498	2,128	1	242	101	24	368	2,496
1954	918	665	419	2,002	1	209	86	35	331	2,334
1955	930	746	633	2,309	1	226	108	7	341	2,650
1956	782	752	621	2,155	1	194	107	49	351	2,506
1957	796	874	626	2,296	1/	191	107	23	321	2,617
1958 2/	1,056	1,067	752	2,875	1/	158	139	30	328	3,203
1959										

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Cottonseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of cottonseed, 1947-1958

Year	Supply				Disposition		Cottonseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	1,117	1	268	1,386	14	1,108	2
1948	1,464	3	264	1,731	34	1,371	2
1949	1,784	0	326	2,109	117	1,584	2
1950	1,606	0	408	2,014	140	1,602	3
1951	1,417	0	272	1,689	61	1,148	2
1952	1,717	1/	479	2,196	105	1,346	3
1953	1,869	1/	745	2,614	76	1,280	4
1954	2,000	0	1,258	3,258	592	1,852	4
1955	1,810	0	814	2,624	603	1,451	7
1956	1,826	0	570	2,396	619	1,362	4
1957	1,569	0	416	1,985	412	1,316	4
1958 2/	1,441	0	257	1,698	161	1,185	2
1959			353				

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.--Cottonseed oil: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Food uses				Nonfood uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1947	300	323	403	1,025	1	77	4	83	1,108
1948	321	453	493	1,267	1	99	3	102	1,371
1949	532	431	478	1,441	1/	136	7	143	1,584
1950	549	430	467	1,445	1/	148	10	158	1,602
1951	335	334	373	1,043	1/	98	7	105	1,148
1952	388	354	477	1,218	1/	123	5	128	1,346
1953	376	275	497	1,148	1/	128	4	132	1,280
1954	640	397	688	1,725	1/	123	4	127	1,852
1955	439	278	624	1,341	0	103	7	110	1,451
1956	323	283	646	1,252	0	100	10	110	1,362
1957	272	237	714	1,223	0	88	6	94	1,316
1958 2/	239	145	687	1,071	0	108	6	114	1,185
1959									

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Tallow, edible: Supply and disposition, 1947-58

Year	Supply				Disposition	
	Production 1/	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	95	0	7	102	1	94
1948	70	0	6	76	1	65
1949	84	2/	10	94	26	63
1950	79	2/	5	83	6	71
1951	68	2/	7	75	6	63
1952	94	2/	6	100	11	82
1953	137	2/	6	143	20	114
1954	171	2/	10	181	15	156
1955	186	2/	10	196	8	173
1956	238	2/	15	253	20	214
1957	265	2	19	286	7	259
1958 3/	297	1	20	318	5	286
1959			27			

1/ Reported production 1947-48, 1949-54 minus other pressing, 1955-58 minus other processing.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 26.--Tallow, edible: Utilization, 1947-58

Year	Food uses				Non-food uses			Total Domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	44	0	42	86	7	1	8	94
1948	29	0	32	62	2	2	3	65
1949	18	0	42	60	3	1	3	63
1950	17	0	52	69	1	1/	2	71
1951	14	1/	44	58	1/	5	5	63
1952	25	1	57	82	0	0	0	82
1953	39	1	72	113	0	1	1	114
1954	81	1/	74	155	0	1/	1/	156
1955	111	2	55	169	1	3	4	173
1956	135	3	72	210	1/	4	4	214
1957	220	6	26	253	1/	6	6	259
1958 2/	248	5	27	281	0	5	5	286

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1956-57													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	384	387	454	520	---	433	2,029	236	294	517	1,047	3,076
Per person	Lb.	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.1	---	2.6	12.0	1.4	1.7	3.1	6.2	18.2
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	365	406	415	---	426	1,829	282	257	466	1,004	2,834
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	---	2.5	10.7	1.7	1.5	2.7	5.9	16.6
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	369	341	367	432	---	502	1,871	258	276	452	986	2,857
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	---	2.9	11.0	1.5	1.6	2.6	5.8	16.7
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	357	347	367	466	---	480	1,882	241	270	483	994	2,876
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7	---	2.8	11.0	1.4	1.6	2.8	5.8	16.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,469	1,441	1,594	1,832	---	1,842	7,611	1,016	1,096	1,918	4,031	11,642
Per person	Lb.	8.6	8.4	9.4	10.7	---	10.8	44.6	6.0	6.4	11.3	23.6	68.3
1957-58													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	389	400	464	481	---	431	2,013	230	229	540	1,000	3,012
Per person	Lb.	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	---	2.5	11.7	1.3	1.3	3.1	5.8	17.5
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	358	398	404	472	---	496	1,981	242	204	443	889	2,871
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	---	2.9	11.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	5.1	16.6
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	380	366	393	463	---	446	1,902	227	240	464	931	2,833
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	---	2.6	11.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	5.4	16.3
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	360	380	383	508	---	486	1,972	250	250	560	1,060	3,033
Per person	Lb.	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	---	2.8	11.3	1.4	1.4	3.2	6.1	17.4
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,488	1,545	1,643	1,923	---	1,858	7,869	949	923	2,008	3,880	11,749
Per person	Lb.	8.6	8.9	9.5	11.1	---	10.7	45.4	5.5	5.3	11.6	22.4	67.8
1958-59 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	390	408	482	523	---	495	2,153	209	209	551	969	3,112
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	---	2.8	12.3	1.2	1.2	3.1	5.5	17.8
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	372	425	402	576	409	109	2,136	238	188	477	903	3,038
Per person	Lb.	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	.6	12.3	1.4	1.1	2.8	5.2	17.6
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954 to date

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.1	Apr.1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Total food fats and oil 1/						
1954	5,206	4,252	9,458	1,607	1,387	4,014	3,758	7,772	1,430	935	2,365
1955	6,016	4,527	10,543	960	1,135	4,164	3,613	7,776	1,685	1,291	2,975
1956	5,919	4,659	10,577	760	899	3,981	3,764	7,745	1,801	1,102	2,903
1957	5,719	4,798	10,516	694	970	4,130	3,905	8,035	1,314	1,279	2,592
1958	6,343			*686	1,223	4,353			1,437		
					Butter (actual weight), except farm						
1954	610	756	1,366	489	311	711	660	1,371	77	113	190
1955	652	766	1,418	295	88	709	675	1,383	151	89	240
1956	639	762	1,402	90	41	678	651	1,329	11	7	18
1957	662	737	1,399	145	106	689	674	1,363	12	24	36
1958	632			146	63	709			5		
					Lard, except farm						
1954	1,329	1,034	2,363	50	137	900	851	1,751	342	245	587
1955	1,528	1,104	2,632	75	233	969	895	1,864	401	319	719
1956	1,337	1,089	2,426	123	119	1,030	861	1,891	311	279	590
1957	1,206	1,040	2,246	69	85	935	876	1,811	255	203	459
1958	1,300			*48	132	931			284		
					Beef fats 2/						
1954	136	145	280	10	19	111	131	242	16	17	33
1955	156	156	312	15	15	132	142	274	25	19	44
1956	164	157	321	10	24	142	161	303	9	5	14
1957	158	167	324	17	22	144	163	308	8	6	14
1958	177			*25	30	167			5		
					Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/						
1954	3,132	2,317	5,449	1,059	919	2,375	2,157	4,532	913	519	1,432
1955	3,680	2,501	6,181	575	800	2,381	1,925	4,306	1,081	840	1,920
1956	3,779	2,650	6,429	536	716	2,158	2,125	4,283	1,442	778	2,220
1957	3,694	2,854	6,547	463	756	2,402	2,237	4,639	998	1,000	1,998
1958	4,235			*467	998	2,608			1,079		

Continued -

Table 28 - Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954 to date -- Con.

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1954	1,155	568	1,723	896	694	904	639	1,543	453	262	716
1955	1,344	550	1,893	361	552	809	574	1,384	343	274	617
1956	1,186	443	1,629	254	427	725	585	1,310	288	140	427
1957	1,036	382	1,418	146	314	687	505	1,193	181	69	250
1958	1,154			*154	477	735			96		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1954	1,796	1,581	3,377	127	176	1,288	1,321	2,609	460	256	716
1955	2,147	1,737	3,884	179	213	1,375	1,164	2,539	738	559	1,297
1956	2,375	1,993	4,369	227	248	1,230	1,334	2,565	1,123	621	1,745
1957	2,461	2,277	4,738	286	407	1,524	1,527	3,051	815	927	1,743
1958	2,853			*281	476	1,677			980		
	Corn oil										
1954	133	136	268	15	21	127	138	265	---	---	---
1955	135	135	270	19	22	132	134	267	---	---	---
1956	137	138	275	23	21	139	144	282	---	---	---
1957	135	141	276	16	21	130	143	273	---	---	---
1958	147			*21	28	140			---		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive, corn and peanut oils.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

* Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1954 to date

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-March	April-June	July-June	July 1	Apr. 1	July-March	April-June	July-June	July-March	April-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Linseed oil					
1954	524	108	632	345	207	372	149	521	290	28	318
1955	554	141	695	139	170	418	134	552	105	35	140
1956	439	94	532	142	182	371	125	497	27	51	78
1957	445	90	535	99	149	313	122	435	82	5	87
1958	365			112	153	322			3		
	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-March	April-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1954	1,420	1,455	2,875	268	263	824	797	1,620	603	662	1,265
1955	1,628	1,587	3,215	260	343	845	832	1,677	702	792	1,494
1956	1,613	1,501	3,115	306	297	887	871	1,758	737	690	1,427
1957	1,422	1,327	2,749	239	240	860	792	1,652	562	545	1,107
1958	1,493			239	294	833			605		
						Coconut oil 1/					
1954	291	291	582	59	80	265	271	536	6	4	10
1955	293	303	596	96	83	301	306	607	5	4	9
1956	321	280	601	75	77	315	296	611	5	4	9
1957	323	334	656	57	54	320	324	644	6	3	9
1958	284			61	47	294			4		
						Fish and marine oil 1/					
1954	60	179	239	62	45	16	65	81	61	66	127
1955	57	187	244	93	53	20	48	68	77	79	156
1956	60	149	209	113	36	52	55	107	64	71	135
1957	59	170	229	80	57	43	93	136	38	23	61
1958	62			115	108				65		
						Tall oil					
1954	235	290	524	59	56	206	261	467	32	26	58
1955	341	331	672	59	97	286	309	595	16	23	39
1956	325	298	623	96	113	287	277	564	21	28	50
1957	304	304	608	106	118	265	299	565	26	12	39
1958	328			109	127	294			16		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Oct.-Mar.		1958	1959			1958	1959*		
	1957-58	1958-59	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	661.6	631.5	129.5	116.0	107.0	121.0	106.3	63.7	64.0	63.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,206.0	1,300.0	177.0	228.0	208.0	218.0	85.2	109.1	117.9	132.2
Beef fats	157.5	177.2	25.1	29.7	30.5	25.7	22.3	31.3	31.1	29.8
Total edible animal fats	2,025.1	2,108.7	331.6	373.7	345.5	364.7	213.8	204.1	213.0	225.1
Corn oil	134.6	141.1	23.7	21.7	22.8	25.5	20.6	30.7	29.2	27.9
Cottonseed oil	1,034.8	1,152.9	110.9	195.8	162.2	160.6	313.8	422.2	433.3	477.2
Peanut oil	36.4	50.5	4.2	8.5	7.9	8.3	12.2	16.9	18.1	17.1
Soybean oil	1,867.1	2,185.3	330.1	385.5	355.3	380.8	407.5	380.4	455.2	476.0
Total edible vegetable oils	3,072.9	3,529.8	468.9	611.5	548.2	575.2	754.1	850.2	935.8	998.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,422.0	1,492.5	215.3	252.7	223.2	253.5	239.6	291.8	297.0	294.4
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.3	10.0	9.4	10.7
Fish oil	39.9	31.9	.6	.5	.3	.3	35.3	71.0	67.0	46.4
Marine mammal oil	3.2	---	---	---	---	---	22.1	70.1	66.7	61.2
Coconut oil	218.0	191.2	28.5	35.1	28.9	28.9	53.9	59.1	47.3	47.2
Total soap fats	1,683.1	1,715.6	244.4	288.3	252.4	282.7	367.2	502.0	487.4	459.9
Drying oils										
Castor oil	7.9	---	1.3	---	---	---	33.9	25.7	20.8	22.5
Linseed oil	256.1	257.7	44.2	45.5	33.4	37.3	148.9	150.4	141.3	152.6
Tall oil	303.7	327.8	52.2	54.7	55.0	59.6	117.8	115.8	121.3	127.4
Tung oil	22.6	37.5	3.7	8.4	6.9	7.0	36.4	56.0	60.2	61.5
Total drying oils	590.3	623.0	101.4	108.6	95.3	103.9	337.0	347.9	343.6	364.0
Grand total 5/ 6/	7,371.6	7,977.2	1,146.3	1,382.1	1,241.4	1,326.4	1,672.1	1,904.2	1,979.8	2,047.2
From domestic materials	7,145.6	7,786.0	1,116.5	1,347.0	1,212.5	1,297.5				
From imported materials	226.0	191.2	29.8	35.1	28.9	28.9				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	140.9	137.7	153.8	---	60.5	74.0	68.1
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	988.5	1,127.4	149.6	187.3	198.0	197.0	134.8	113.3	119.3	123.4
Margarine	812.2	852.0	124.4	149.4	149.0	132.1	36.6	34.0	38.4	41.5
Fatty acids	236.7	291.7	33.4	48.8	52.2	59.1	67.5	62.7	65.5	71.6

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-March 1957-58 totaled 1,055.7 million pounds: October-March 1958-59 totaled 1,145.6 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

6/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 233 million pounds in October-March 1957-58; 232 million pounds in October-March 1958-59. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

*1959 stocks of some primary fats and oils not comparable with earlier years because of changes in Census reporting procedures.

Table 31.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	October-March		1959			October-March		1959		
	1957-58	1958-59	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1957-58	1958-59	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.3	.4	.1	2/	.1	10.2	2.7	.1	.2	.3
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	219.9	246.5	42.1	56.5	42.1
Beef fats	.1	.4	.1	---	---	7.9	5.5	.8	.9	1.3
Total, edible animal fats	.4	.8	.2	2/	.1	238.0	254.7	43.0	57.6	43.7
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	179.5	94.8	31.2	17.1	8.9
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.1	.5	.2	.2
Olive oil, edible	23.8	26.4	5.2	3.7	5.1	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	4.0	---	.4	2/	1.6	2.6	.5	.6	.8
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	221.3	312.9	88.2	8.5	49.4
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	594.1	667.3	102.3	92.2	55.2
Other vegetable oils	3.7	7.8	2.3	.6	.7	2.5	2.6	.4	.3	.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	27.5	38.2	7.5	4.7	5.8	1,000.9	1,081.3	223.1	118.9	114.8
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.1	1.0	.4	---	.6	532.5	558.9	112.5	75.1	102.5
Greases	.1	.3	.1	.1	---	29.3	46.3	7.5	10.8	7.0
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.3	.3	.2	.1	---	37.1	63.8	6.7	7.5	4.5
Marine mammal oils	15.6	29.5	.1	7.1	.6	.7	1.5	2/	2/	.3
Foots and soap stock, incl. olive oil 3/	.2	.1	---	2/	2/	5.0	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	15.3	14.8	1.5	4.5	1.6	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	33.6	46.0	2.3	11.8	2.8	604.6	670.5	126.7	93.4	114.3
Coconut oil	104.8	92.8	14.5	8.9	17.4	5.8	3.5	.5	.6	.7
Copra (63 percent)	211.0	167.9	33.9	22.8	27.0	2/	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	28.8	27.1	4.1	3.8	4.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	344.6	287.8	52.5	35.5	48.9	5.8	3.5	.5	.6	.7
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	---	---	2/	11.2	34.4	4.5	.7	---
Linseed oil	---	2/	---	---	---	23.4	2.4	.1	.2	1.3
Oiticica oil	2.2	2.9	2/	.2	.6	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	26.3	15.9	1.1	1.0	2.1
Tung oil	8.1	13.5	.4	4.2	3.9	.2	.1	2/	.1	2/
Total	10.3	16.4	.4	4.4	4.5	61.1	52.8	5.7	2.0	3.4
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	5.9	1.9	.3	.5	1.0	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	62.0	47.7	6.9	6.9	10.9	.9	1.4	.3	.3	.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	12.9	6.1	1.1	.1	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	8.6	8.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	.4	.3	2/	2/	2/
Rapeseed oil	3.0	.4	.1	.1	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.5	2.7	.3	.3	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	2/	2/	---	---	2/	6.8	12.1	.9	.4	.4
Total	95.9	67.3	9.7	9.4	14.9	8.1	13.8	1.2	.7	.5
Other products (fat content)										
Margarine	1.0	1.2	1.1	2/	.1	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	2/
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	11.6	25.0	1.9	7.2	4.7
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	22.8	5.2	4.9	2.6
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.7	.2	.3	.3
Soap	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	7.7	8.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Fatty acids	.7	.4	2/	---	.2	22.1	13.5	1.8	1.6	2.1
Total	2.2	2.1	1.2	.1	.4	58.2	73.0	10.8	15.6	10.8
Grand total 4/	514.7	458.4	73.7	65.9	77.4	1,976.8	2,150.0	411.2	288.7	288.1

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Exports of foots and soap stock included in fatty acids, beginning January 1958.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 32.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	April		1959		
	1957	1958	February	March	April
All fats and oils	73	72	66	66	67
All fats and oils, except butter	63	63	54	54	55
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	77	74	69	70	70
Vegetable oils, domestic	62	61	51	51	52
Vegetable oils, foreign	72	81	95	96	99
Grouped by use:					
Butter	88	85	86	86	85
Butter, seasonally adjusted	92	89	84	84	89
Lard	71	64	47	47	48
Food fats other than butter	68	65	52	52	53
Food fats other than butter and lard	66	65	54	54	55
All edible fats and oils	78	76	69	69	69
Soap fats	54	60	57	59	59
Drying oils	66	66	61	61	61
Other industrial	60	59	55	56	56
All industrial	58	62	58	59	59
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	65	64	54	54	55
Refined	70	71	59	59	59
End products	86	85	75	74	74

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 33.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April		1959		
		1957	1958	February	March	April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	180.00	105.00	---	---	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	154.25	186.12	259.38	261.88	261.88
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	---	---	43.80	45.40	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.17	2.99	2.97	2.99	3.01
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.80	2.61	2.58	2.56	2.60
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.88	22.25	16.25	15.88	15.75
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.20	10.50	11.00	10.70	10.60
Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.43	2.30	2.23	2.26	2.31
Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.33	2.24	2.15	2.17	2.20
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.24	2.16	2.05	2.07	2.10
				Oilseed Meals (Bulk)		
Copra meal, Los Angeles	Short ton	60.50	56.30	87.00	81.30	76.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	50.90	59.65	62.90	60.60	60.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	62.25	69.85	75.45	72.15	71.85
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	58.50	54.40	74.25	73.20	73.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	75.75	75.05	92.00	94.25	85.45
Peanut meal, 41 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	40.80	62.95	59.90	59.40	57.55
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	52.40	66.50	59.90	60.10	60.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	45.50	59.50	54.75	55.10	55.90

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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The issue dates for the Fats and Oils Situation are January, March, May, August, September, and November (Outlook number). The next issue is scheduled for release August 20.